THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

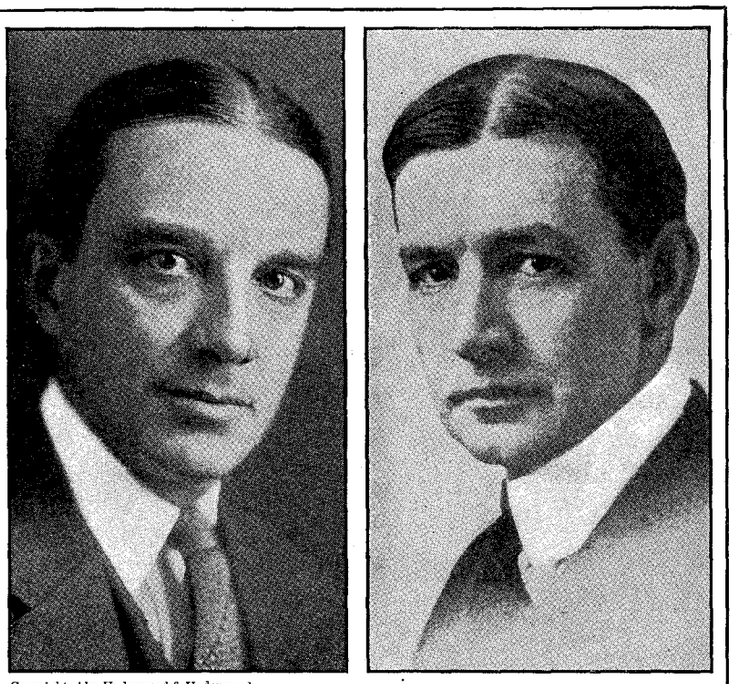
Vol. LXXIX, No. 13 New York, December 29, 1923 Whole Number 1758

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

AMERICA TO LEND A HAND IN THE REPARATIONS DEADLOCK

TWO MONTHS AGO there was wide-spread rejoicing over what seemed the certainty of American aid in solving the problem of German reparations, the chief remaining obstacle to the restoration of peace and the stabilization of the world's business. But conditions imposed by Premier Poincaré resulted in our withdrawal when on the very threshold of participation. Now the door has swung open again, the invitation has been made unanimous by the Allies and indorsed by Germany, and we have again accepted. And again a chorus of approval goes up from a large section of our press, broken by the voices of some who insist that our part should be official, not unofficial, and of others who demand that we keep out of the "European mess" altogether.



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

OWEN D. YOUNG CHARLES G. DAWES

As "unofficial" American representatives on the committees to investigate Germany's capacity to pay reparations these two men, our press agree, "have a great task before them." On their work may hang the issue of European recovery or chaos.

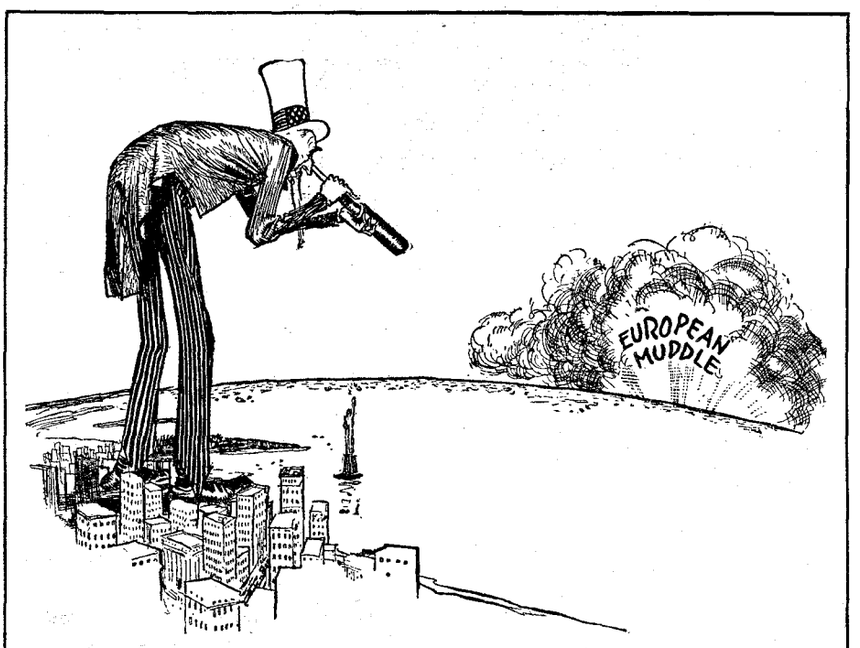
On December 11 Washington dispatches announced the decision of the Reparations Commission to appoint two committees of economic experts, and to invite American representation on both. One of these committees, we learned, will busy itself with the problem of balancing the German budget and stabilizing her currency, and the other will investigate the evasion of tax and reparations payments by those Germans who have removed tremendous sums of capital from Germany to other countries. "This Government," said a White House statement, "believes that the proposed inquiry will be of great value, and in view of its direct interest as a creditor, and of the importance of economic recuperation in Europe, it would view with favor the acceptance by American experts of such an invitation." A few days later the Reparations Commission invited two Americans, Owen D. Young, a leader of big business who was a member of President Wilson's second Industrial Conference, and Charles G. Dawes, who was general purchasing agent of the American Expeditionary Force, and later our first Director of the Budget, to serve on the new investigating committees. Mr. Young, we are told, is a Democrat, while Mr. Dawes is a Republican.

Two developments in the reparations situation impelled the Administration to give approval to participation by private American experts in the proposed inquiries, explains a Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune*. These were "the fact that the proposals emanated from the French Government and were approved by Great Britain and Germany, and the fact that the inquiry more nearly approximates the Hughes proposal for an unlimited investigation than anything yet suggested." The same correspondent characterizes the move as "the first long step in the direction of solving the reparations tangle and bringing order out of economic chaos in Europe." Because it occurs "just at a time when the nations most directly concerned seem prepared to listen to reason," remarks the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "the whole situation assumes a more favorable aspect than has obtained at any time since the reparations issue became acute." "More than five years after the Armistice, and a full year after the Hughes proposal at New Haven, it definitely appears that some progress, or at least some enlightenment, is at hand on the vexed and basic issue of reparations," remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, a financial daily. The New York *Herald* (Rep.) hails the news as "the first light out of the darkness," and the New York *Tribune* remarks that "the best implication for Americans is the clear sign that the Entente, so far from being broken, is stronger than it has been in many months." "President Coolidge," says the independent Detroit *Free Press*, "has made a move for the safeguarding of the financial interests of this nation, and at the same time he has avoided any entanglement in Old World squabbles."

This cheerful view of the situation, needless to say, is not shared by our so-called "isolationists." "Are we to furnish a mere arithmetician to add, subtract, multiply and divide, or are we, as Mr. Lloyd George suggested while here, to fix certain

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

definite sums and then enforce their collection?" asks Senator Hiram Johnson (Rep., Calif.) in a frankly hostile tone. "We will be drawn back into European contests," Senator James A. Reed (Dem., Mo.) warns us; and he adds the further dread prediction that "we will be found again sending soldiers across the seas." In its Washington correspondence the New York *American* (Ind.) calls our new reparations move "the boldest yet made by President Coolidge in dictating the course of American foreign policy," and characterizes it as "an act of such tremendous foolishness that nobody of intelligence cares to predict its consequence." Other opposition newspapers and public men have not yet exprest their criticism of this move.



THE END IN SIGHT

UNCLE SAM: "Waal, I guess it's time for me to step in if I want to say I won the peace as well."

—Illingworth in the Cardiff (Wales) *Western Mail.*

In the main our papers do not seem nervous over the outcome. Thus the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Ind.), of his own State, dismisses Senator Reed's warning as "utter nonsense," and declares that "we are in no more danger of having to send soldiers across the seas because of an effort to be helpful in the solution of the German reparations problem than we are because of an eclipse of the moon." This Missouri paper goes on to say:

"As a matter of fact, we have sent diplomats and all sorts of special missions to Europe for over a century and not once have our representatives brought us into war, or involved us in any difficulties that threatened war. Our soldiers did go over the seas once, it is true, but not because our representatives in Europe had in any manner committed us to it. It may be that they will have to go over again, but the way to prevent that is to do all we can to keep any occasion for it from arising in Europe. Senator Reed's policy can not keep us out of war; it can only promote the causes of war, and thereby contribute to our involvement of war. There was once a man who was so opprest by imaginary fears that he would not leave his house; but he fell out of bed and broke his neck."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), which criticized the Anglo-American reparations move of two months ago as an attempt to coerce France, welcomes this newest move with cordial approval. It says:

"One inquiry will undertake to discover the means whereby the German budget may be balanced. It will deal not so much with Germany's capacity to pay the reparations already fixt as with that country's immediate necessities, including a German moratorium and the fixing of a time when Germany can begin making payments.

"The other will try to search out the smuggled credits German Big Business has hidden in foreign countries. It is expected to reveal the workings of the greatest international swindle of all time. 'Konzerns,' German holding companies of many kinds, owned in Germany, exist in all parts of the globe. German profits for the last five years, other than what has gone into new construction, plants and equipment, have been heaped up in Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy, all of Scandinavia, in Latin America, and in the United States. Pre-war machinery used to draw wealth from the outside into Germany has been reversed, and now is the post-war device for smuggling wealth to the outside to escape taxes and reparations.

"Germany's plea is and has been poverty. The inquiry will show that this out-at-elbows beggar at home has cached his wealth in millions of pounds sterling and billions of dollars over all the world. Whether that wealth can be reached after it is searched out is another question.

"Where the Curzon-Hughes plan would have forced the Allies apart and destroyed what was left of the Entente, the new proposals bring the Allies together for the first time in years. Not since January, 1923, has there been anything approaching unity among the Powers once opposed to Germany. In five years Europe has not been so nearly in accord on the main outlines of the German financial problem. France proposed it, Britain welcomed it, Germany has approved it and the United States is minded to give such help as it can.

"After a year of separate wanderings in the wilderness the Allies are reuniting. They are not out of the woods. Their differences will be hard to compose, and their road is long and weary. Nevertheless, they have been drawn or forced together, and there is a new hope that they may lay the foundations of agreement among themselves.

"The day that comes to pass German resistance is doomed. Lack of Allied agreement is the root of Western Europe's troubles. Teuton resistance to reparations was born out of Allied division and has fed on Entente quarrels. It may be the Allies have learned that lesson. If not, the new plan will go the way of so many others in these five weary years."

"President Coolidge's decision to swing America into the reparations inquiry bids fair to change the whole situation in Europe," remarks the independent Newark *News*, which continues:

"It matters very little to the French, the English or the Germans whether the American representative on the committee of inquiry is called official, semi-official or unofficial, so long as it is the declared policy of the American Chief of State for such representative to be there and to try his utmost for a settlement.

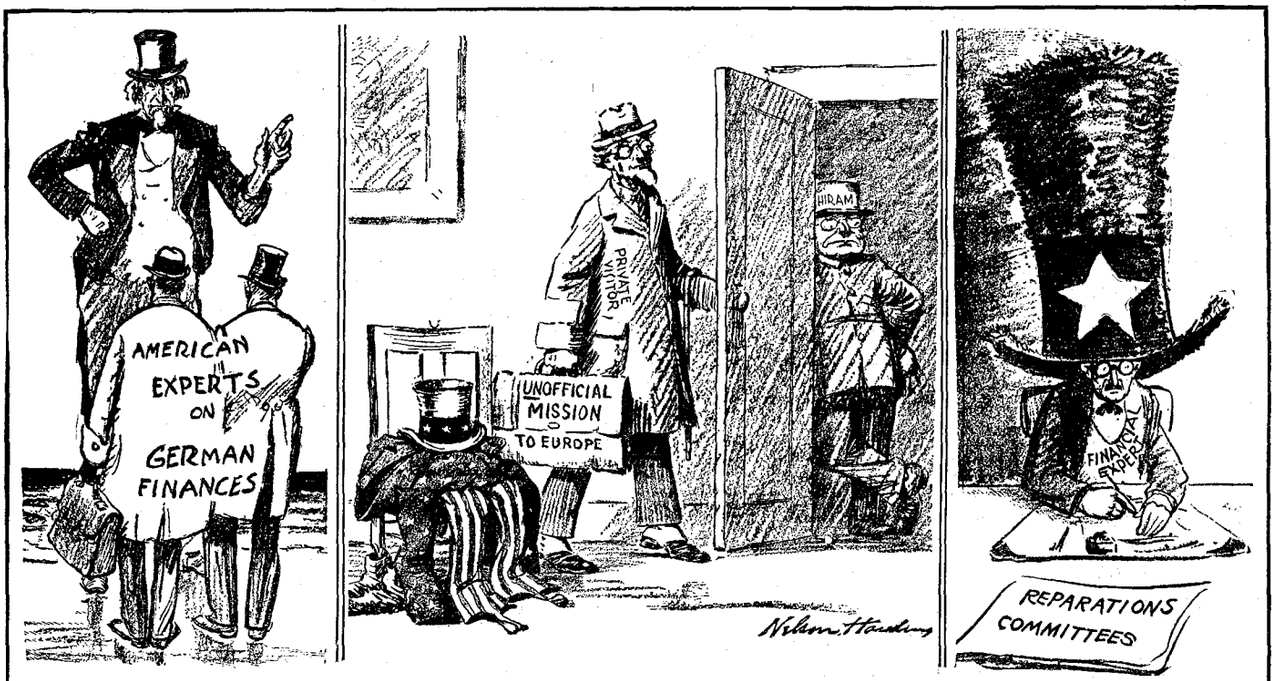
"To Europe this means that the power of America and the authority of the Administration are actually engaged and will be exerted in the practical carrying out of agreements, if any shall be reached by the experts and accepted by the Reparations Commission.

"That all the Governments concerned are more likely to come to terms now than they have been at any time during the last two or three years is the view of all the European political observers quoted in recent dispatches. Altho Europe has perhaps never been worse off, the French victory in the Ruhr, now wholly achieved, fitting in with England's free trade elections and with Germany's complete helplessness, forms a combination of circumstances genuinely favoring a settlement.

"What has happened is that the British elections, altho they have left Britain in a state of puzzled confusion as to her foreign policy and, therefore, have failed to give the Continental peoples the political lead they hoped to get, have still defined Britain's financial position.

"So long as Britain is to remain a free-trade country, she is bound to see to it that Continental currencies are stabilized, and that they rise in value. Otherwise Britain's markets will be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"REMEMBER, YOU'RE NOT TO MENTION ME."
—Kirby in the New York *World.*

HOW CAN HE GET BY?
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE SUBSTITUTE
—James in the St. Louis *Star.*

SOME SLY DIGS AT OUR "UNOFFICIAL" ENTRY INTO THE REPARATIONS WRANGLE

flooded with cheap products from the rest of Europe, and her own industries will perish.

"This practically obliges London, in the French view, to help put Germany on her feet financially.

"The French, for their part, are no longer afraid to negotiate such questions with Lombard Street on account of the lever they have under British policy in their firm hold on the Ruhr."

The Administration welcomed this proposition, explains the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), "as a new chance to get some economic fact injected into the reparations situation, in place of the political grandstanding which has marked all previous considerations of it." And in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"Officially the Governments of the world are hopelessly deadlocked. The Government of Germany can not act and confesses that it can not act. Were it allowed by France to act, there is no Government conceivable in Germany capable of imposing the additional sacrifices upon the German people which they will have to make before they can hope to see their way out.

"The Government of France is committed beyond the point where it could voluntarily retreat had it the will to do so, without such a loss of prestige as no Government ever of its own volition accepts. The Government of Great Britain does not for purposes of effective political decision exist at all. The three-cornered division of parties has deprived Great Britain of a voice and a will in Europe precisely at the moment when her power is most needed. The Government of the United States is embroiled in a partizan tangle which makes the most powerful people on earth to-day unable to exert its full influence.

"In every principal country the politicians are committed to a course which they are powerless to change, tho the effect is disastrous to the world. That is why for the moment what hope there is in the world is turned to a gathering of unofficial men. It is turned to them in the expectation that they can by clear and compelling statement of truth cause a regrouping of public opinion which will disentangle the hopeless snarl in which the politicians find themselves.

"Sitting in Berlin at the center of the trouble they may, if they are men equal to the greatness of the task, become a moral receivership for Europe. They will have to be very considerable men. They will have to have very powerful moral support. But with luck, with courage, with understanding, with audacity, with a will not to be stopt, pushed aside or frustrated, they can, standing there in the glare and ruin, raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair.

"They are entitled to support. They are entitled to a resolute confidence. For what they are about to attempt with their bare hands, no one else can even begin to try to do."

"The moral influence of the United States Government will be behind the American members of the committee that is to examine into Germany's condition," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"If the plan succeeds, the United States Government will have earned the thanks of Europe for contributing to the adjustment; but if it fails, the United States can hardly hope to escape criticism on the ground that the Americans on the committee were not technically agents of the Government."

"It is rather humiliating to this country," complains the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.), "to have America represented only 'unofficially' at the reparations conference"; and the Louisville *Times* (Dem.) agrees that our approach seems "somewhat oblique." But a dispatch from Paris to the New York *World* throws another light on the subject. Says a reparations authority, quoted in this dispatch:

"A great deal of rubbish is being talked about the United States not being officially represented. The American experts will be chosen in the same way as the experts of any other nation. The names of all the experts are to be suggested by representatives of the various nations now sitting in the Reparations Commission. Then the Commission will invite the experts directly.

"No expert will have authority to commit his Government or do anything but examine the situation of Germany and report findings to the Reparations Commission.

"United States participation is, therefore, identical in method and character with any other nation."

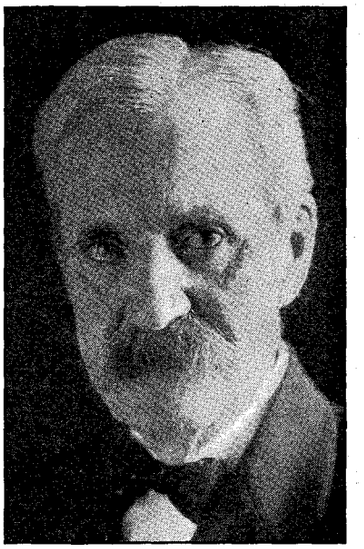
Our press generally seems to agree with the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) when it says that "Messrs. Dawes and Young are good selections." To quote *The Post* further:

"Primarily, General Dawes and Mr. Young will tackle the job of Germany's financial confusion. Incidentally, they will be tackling the job of America's moral confusion. Sheer national pride will compel all Americans except those who say to themselves every morning, 'I am an Isolationist,' to follow with sympathetic concern our unofficial but definite return to the table which we should never have left. Messrs. Dawes and Young will make it extremely difficult for us to keep on distinguishing between our official indifference and our unofficial interest."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW BOSSES IN CONGRESS

OUR TURN IS COMING, suggest writers on politics who point to the breakdown and abandonment of representative government in several European countries and the end of the ancient two-party system in Great Britain. "While we are a long way from a dictatorship in the United States," says one editor, "we are headed directly toward legislative chaos in Washington"; and another sees "government by compromise taking the place of party government as 'bloc' after 'bloc' arises to be dealt with." Congress is now, as the Syracuse *Herald* explains, "divided into three groups, with the minor Republican group as far separated from the major in political purpose and principle as is orthodox Republicanism from orthodox Democracy." Republican party leaders, agree our political authorities, are likely to have as much difficulty in putting through a party legislative program as Prime Minister Baldwin of England, whose Conservative following is outnumbered by the combined Liberals and Laborites. The only way anything will be done, say the Washington correspondents, will be either through dickers with the radical blocs, or by agreement between regular Republicans and regular Democrats. But before we proceed to quote editorial advice to our Congressional leaders in their predicament, let us note just what the situation is, as outlined in the newspapers the last few days.



Photographs copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

IN THE HOUSE

Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, Colonel Roosevelt's son-in-law, Republican floor leader, bears the brunt of the insurgent attack in the House of Representatives.

IN THE SENATE

Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, the regular Republican choice for President of the Senate and chairman of the committee dealing with the railroads.

REGULARS

The Republicans have a paper majority in both Houses of Congress; as a writer in the New York *Times* explains in a letter from Washington, "51 of the 96 Senators are listed as Republicans, as opposed to 43 Democrats and 2 Farmer-Labor." But the Progressive Republicans, who caucus by themselves, hold the balance of power, since even if the group is limited to a nucleus of five—La Follette (Wis.), Norris (Neb.), Brookhart (Iowa), Ladd (N. D.) and Frazier (N. D.)—it is strong enough to put the Republicans in the minority by voting with the opposition. Then—

"There is a similar situation in the House, where 225 Representatives are listed as Republicans, 205 Democrats, 2 Farmer-Labor and 1 Socialist. Here the progressive-insurgent group, which is headed by Representative John M. Nelson of Wisconsin, includes about 17 Republicans elected from Senator La Follette's neighboring States (15 of them from Wisconsin and Minnesota). By voting against the Republicans, they are capable of raising the opposition to 225, thus leaving the titular majority with about 208."

When the House convened, as newspaper readers will remember, organization was delayed for two days, the insurgent group only allowing Mr. Gillett's reelection as Speaker after floor-leader Longworth had agreed to give an opportunity for modification of the rules. Congressman Nelson, insurgent leader, was later given a place on the rules committee. At the other end of the Capitol the insurgent group held up the election of Senator Cummins as Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Senator La Follette declaring that the Progressives would make their main stand against the existing Esch-Cummins railroad law.

The contest for revision of the rules in the House of Representatives is the first fight in the insurgent campaign, and the incident which so far has aroused the largest amount of newspaper comment. Congressman H. A. Cooper, of Wisconsin, tells a Washington *Star* interviewer that "Cannonism, 1923 model, is the issue at which we so-called insurgents are tilting." Congressman Nelson, who is leading the present fight, explains in a New York *Evening Post* interview that after arbitrary power was taken away from the Speaker—

"Power came to be centralized in the hands of the majority leader and the steering committee [selected by party caucus]. The vice of the steering committee is that it is not responsible to the public. As chairman of that committee, the floor leader exercised the same sort of arbitrary control that the Speaker did in the old days."

What Mr. Nelson wishes to accomplish is, in general terms, to transfer the present power of the majority party's steering committee to the majority of the House, so that a majority of the House members can get a committee to report on any bill, to make it easier to have measures reported from committees to the House, and to give members a better chance to offer measures and amendments. The insurgents will have more to say next month, since the Republican leaders have agreed that the rules committee is to report on changes in the rules thirty days after the opening of the session, and the House is to act on its report after the fullest opportunity for debate.

In their rules fight the insurgents have won a considerable newspaper support. Anything less than what they demand is "throttling the House," declares the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) is certain that "people do not favor the smothering of legislation by arbitrary chairmen of picked or packed committees, or the settlement of vital and pressing questions in what one Congressman has called the 'semi-gloom of the committee-room.'" It seems to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) that while "the new system of concentrating legislative power in a steering committee, operating hand-in-glove with the Speaker and the rules committee, has not as yet resulted in any marked abuses," nevertheless "the potentialities of tyranny are there."

On the other hand, there are papers which see little but a political maneuver in the fight on the rules. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind,) suggests that the protest is "chiefly due to a desire to make as much noise as possible over as many issues as possible." *The National Republican* (Washington, D. C.) can see no occasion for the excitement, in view of the fact "that at any

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

time the majority of the House can change any or all of its rules, discharge any of its committee, or call up any measure for action." And Mark Sullivan explains in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) that with a House of 435 members, and an enormous mass of legislation before it, it is absolutely impossible, tho theoretically desirable, to allow "greater power to the individual Congressman, or greater freedom of amendment and debate than now is allowed."

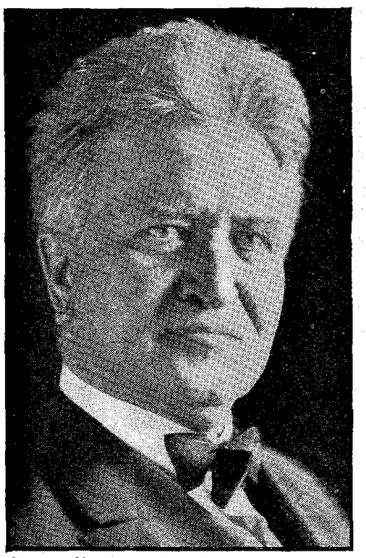
Facing so powerful an insurgent element holding the balance of power in both Houses, what should the party leaders do? The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* tells the Republican chiefs that "it will be better to fight this thing out and give it the airing it should have before the country than to compromise with it." In the Seattle *Times* (Ind.), Mr. W. W. Jermane says:

"The regular Republicans, because they do not have a majority, will be compelled to make their proposals fair enough to attract a large body of popular support. Mr. Coolidge will be expected to work with them. They will have an opportunity to convince the country; it will be up to them to make proper use of it."

Besides the small group who voted against Mr. Gillett, there are in the House, o Louis Seibold of the New York *Herald* hears, 'from 60 to 80 Representatives in both parties who may eventually line up with he radicals." The progressives, he predicts, "will successfully esist suppression unless the Republican majority and the Democratic minority agree on a plan to prevent the La Follette roup from making alliances which would eventually result in isaster to both." In actual practise, declares Mr. David awrence, "there is developing in the Senate and House an nformal combination of conservative votes from the Republican nd Democratic parties" to block the radicals. Or, as James Morgan writes in the Boston *Globe*—

"The grizzled veterans of the Republican Old Guard are not oking to the progressive insurgents as the balance of power in is Congress, but are pinning their hopes on conservative Democratic insurgents tipping the scale at the critical juncture. The ily chance of success for the Republican Legislative program lies Democratic votes."

When papers of Republican leanings, like the Portland *Oregonian* and San Francisco *Chronicle*, call upon Democrats and epublicans to join in opposing the progressive blocs in Congress, ey secure not a little editorial support from the Democratic de. Democrats, says the El Paso *Times*, should prove that their devotion to the practical interests of the nation transcends e lines of parties." In particular, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* d New York *Times* call upon Democrats in Congress to support the Mellon tax program. As the New York *World* puts it: It is the duty and opportunity of Democrats to disavow petty rtizanship and join right-minded Republicans for the relief of e burdened people."



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood

IN THE SENATE

Senator La Follette, who from his sickbed has been leading the Progressives in the Senate organization contests.

IN THE HOUSE

Congressman Nelson, also from Wisconsin, leads the insurgent group fighting for revision of the House rules.

IRREGULARS

WAR PRISONERS OUT FOR CHRISTMAS

IT IS AN OLD CUSTOM among rulers to add to the pleasure of a feast-day by opening prison doors and letting prisoners go free. So Calvin Coolidge celebrates his first Christmas in the White House by giving amnesty to the thirty-one civilian war prisoners still in the Leavenworth Federal prison. The act, which was in accordance with the report of a committee consisting of Bishop Brent, General Harbord, and Newton D. Baker, and which had been demanded for months by large groups of citizens, brings the President editorial praise from papers of every section and every party. The Wichita *Eagle* calls it "the best and most courageous act of the Coolidge Administration"; "an act of justice, mercy, and common sense," is the New York *Evening Post's* opinion; an act which the Springfield *Republican* thinks a proof of the President's moral courage and one which will "increase the respect felt for him by all citizens who wish to see the nation actually on a peace basis."

Senator Borah is "delighted that a President of the United States has discovered the first Amendment to the Constitution, and has had the courage to announce that discovery," and he considers the order "a vindication of the right of free speech and free press," for these men were in prison, not for violence, but "because they exprest their political views on matters of government." Senator Borah's opinion that these men should never have been in prison is shared and strongly exprest by the New York *Evening World*, Baltimore *Sun*, Richmond *News-Leader* and Akron *Beacon-Journal*.

On the other hand, the rights of free speech are not involved in the case at all, in the opinion of the New York *Times*. The New York *Tribune* agrees that "the right of free speech can not possibly be extended to protect direct opposition to the nation's will in the matter of life and death." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* takes its stand with these two New York papers, when it insists that the released prisoners "had no rights either of speech or anything else. If they had been shot at sunrise, they would have gotten no more than their just deserts." Yet even these papers think that with the war so far in the past no harm can be done by generously releasing these men after they have already been punished by several years in prison.

American Legion officials in New York and Indiana have criticized the release of these prisoners as an insult to the men who bore arms in defense of their country. Here the Indianapolis *Star* agrees, and it makes the additional point that "if the offenders were entitled to the sentences imposed on them at the time of trial, the fact that the war is over has not altered their guilt or responsibility in any respect." Such clemency as that shown by President Coolidge "in response to mawkish talk about letting by-gones be by-gones," seems to *The Star* to be the sort of thing that lessens confidence in our courts and tends "to weaken respect for all law."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ANOTHER KING OUT

THE CASCADE OF THRONES has a new victim now, it seems, and King George of Greece, the tenth sovereign to make his exit since the war, is out of a job temporarily—perhaps for good and all. At any rate, his sojourn abroad will continue until a new governmental system has been inaugurated. It is a great triumph for the Venizelists, as their success at the recent elections made King George's eviction possible. There is a long array of charges against the Gluecksburg dynasty, to which he belongs. When Colonel Plastiras, head of the Revolutionary Committee, demanded that the king depart, he backed up his demand by presenting to the Cabinet a resolution on behalf of officers in the Army and Navy. As translated for the New York *Times*, it runs thus:

"In view of the following facts:

"(1) That the gulf dividing the Helenes is due to the Gluecksburg dynasty;

"(2) That the same dynasty prevented Greece from making a timely entry into the late war on the side of her natural allies for the sake of its family relationships, in spite of the opinion exprest by the people in the elections in 1915;

"(3) That, owing to King Constantine's personal insistence on the adoption of a treacherous policy in violating the treaty with Serbia, Greece was dishonored;

"(4) That the surrender to the Germans and the Bulgars of Fort Rupel in East Macedonia with one Army corps resulted in the death of 80,000 people;

"(5) That King Constantine's return, in spite of the Allied note of November 20, 1920, and his knowledge of the consequences, resulted in the Asia Minor calamity;

"(6) That the honor of the Army and nation was sacrificed in Asia Minor for the sake of an ignominious Crown;

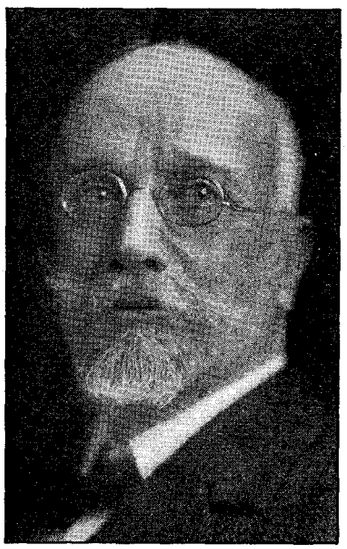
"(7) That the same dynasty, through the present King, engineered the recent fratricidal movement, endangering the nation, simply to strengthen its tottering throne.

"Seeing that the maintenance of the Gluecksburg dynasty is a national stigma which should be blotted out, the officers of the Army and Navy have unanimously decided that the forfeiture of the Crown by that dynasty is a national necessity."

All this is calumny, thinks *Atlantis*, a Greek newspaper published in New York. The elections were no indication of public sentiment, *Atlantis* contends, but they "perfectly illustrate the ignominious devices employed by the Venizelists in order that the very foundation of morality and truth, upon which the Greek people have always based their policy, might be shaken. This is the greatest crime of the Venizelist gang, whose evil and soul-corroding influence will continue unfortunately to affect Greek life." Says *Atlantis:*

"There was a time, not more than eight years ago, when Greece was a nation where Law was the supreme master. In the whole Balkans Greece was the most law-abiding nation; loyal to the Constitution, to the King, to the Church, to her history and traditions. The vote of the majority was held in respect by the minority, the elections were the freely exprest will of the people, and the result thereof, confirmed by an unbiased justice, was accepted by every one. The Army and Navy stuck to their duty, and their only thought was that of serving the country.

"In 1915, Mr. Venizelos put an end to this admirable national harmony in Greece. It was he who attacked the Greek Constitution. It was he who denounced the King as betraying his country. It was he who proclaimed treacherous the overwhelming majority of the Greek people, for the sole reason that they disagreed with him. It was he who threw the Greek Church into the mire of politics and turned the Army and the Navy into a hotbed of revolutionary and outlaw movements. It was he who armed brother against brother and ordered the execution of his political opponents. It was he who proclaimed that Assemblies, Parliaments, Constitutions and Laws are of no value at all, when opposing the ambitions of himself and his entourage. And he alone is responsible for the present crisis, out of which we doubt if Greece will come safe and sound."



Copyrighted by Harris & Ewing

THE "STRONG MAN OF GREECE"

Former Premier Venizelos, who has "come back to lead the nation" and "has the genuine sympathies of all the Powers of the Entente." His policies "will be unhampered by foreign interferences."

Taking quite a different view, *The National Herald*, another Greek newspaper published in New York, tells us:

"The rapid evolution of the Greek affairs which took place in Greece as a result of the recent elections should astonish nobody. Greece, after so many struggles for her national existence, has at last cleared the way to her progress, which was impeded by the interference of the dynastic intrigues.

"The result of these elections is an outcome of the indignation of a martyr people who were betrayed by the dynasty, whose machinations and intrigues have no precedent in the history of this unfortunate country.

"Greece was never a safe place for royalty. On the contrary, it has been the birthplace of democracy. As soon as modern Greece realized her independence and formed her first government, it was a democratic régime that she chose. Unfortunately, after the death of her first President, Capo D'Istria, Europe imposed upon Greece the unwelcome régime of monarchy, which for a hundred years served as an impediment to the progress of this new State.

"King George II of Greece was destined to pay the penalty for the mistakes, encroachments and crimes of his father. He leaves the country and let us hope he leaves for good. Greece can thrive better under a democratic régime than under a monarchy. The temperament of the Greek is suited for democracy. Monarchy having failed, let Democracy have the right-of-way."

International Newsreel photograph

HE HATED HIS JOB

"It may sound gratifying to be a King," said King George, "but I would rather be the humblest Athenian citizen than endure the responsibilities, worries, and humiliations which have been heaped upon me."

Apparently King George detested being a King, for a special cable from Athens to the Chicago *Tribune* tells us that ever since he ascended the throne more than a year ago, he has never felt certain of his own life, and quotes him as saying:

"It may sound gratifying to be King, but I would rather be the humblest Athenian citizen than bear the responsibilities, worries and humiliations which have been heaped upon me since I returned from the Army. It was my patriotic duty to accept the throne vacated by my father, but had I had any idea of the anxieties and troubles it involved, I might have chosen to remain an ordinary citizen. My wife, altho frequently seriously ill, has stood by me loyally and encouraged me to hope that brighter days were ahead; but I am reconciled to any fate. My destiny and that of poor Greece are in the hands of the people, and I await their verdict calmly."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

A MILLION AND A HALF LIVES were saved last year of people in this country who would have died under the death-rate prevailing in 1880, according to the calculations of the New York *World*, or a larger number than ever entered the United States as immigrants in any one year. Such has been the advance in the prevention and cure of disease and the general improvement in sanitation and knowledge of the science of healthful living. The figures just issued by the Census Bureau showing the death-rate of cities and States in 1922 reveal wide differences, which in some cases are little short of tragic. Others show a healthful condition that suggests asking their secret. Here and there geography may account for the difference, but in others no such explanation seems adequate. Here, then, is a vital opportunity for cities and States which for one reason or another stand low in the list. If we can learn the secret of longevity enjoyed by the more fortunate cities and States, and lift the others to their level, then many thousands of lives will be saved to the nation. Just as a start in this work we immediately telegraphed to newspapers in the cities and States of lowest and highest death-rate as soon as the Census Bureau figures were issued, asking their explanation of the figures, and we publish their replies herewith, which can be followed up with more detailed investigation by cities ow in the list which wish to improve upon their present rating.

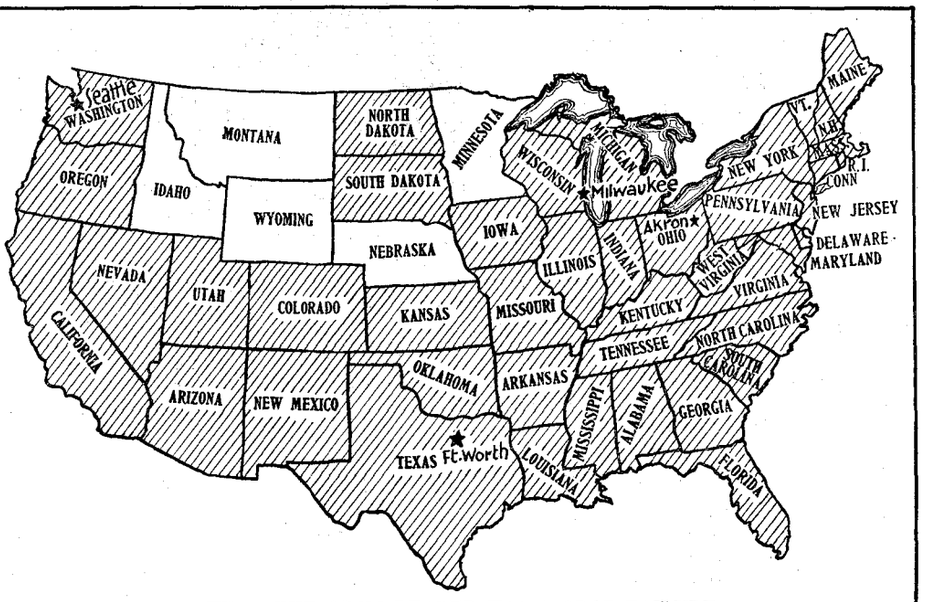
We quote entire herewith two of the tables recently given out at Washington by the Census Bureau. The death-rate per 1,000 in thirty-seven registration States was:

daho	8.1	Illinois	11.3	Florida	12.2
Montana	8.6	Louisiana	11.3	White	10.9
Wyoming	9.3	White	9.4	Colored	15.0
Nebraska	9.4	Colored	14.9	Missouri	12.2
Minnesota	9.5	Michigan	11.3	New Jersey	12.2
Washington	10.1	Ohio	11.3	Pennsylvania	12.3
Wisconsin	10.1	Oregon	11.5	Massachusetts	12.8
Georgia	10.4	North Carolina	11.6	New York	13.0
White	9.2	White	10.3	Rhode Island	13.1
Colored	12.2	Colored	14.8	Delaware	13.2
Utah	10.4	Indiana	11.9	Colorado	13.5
Kansas	10.6	Connecticut	12.0	Maryland	13.6
Kentucky	10.8	South Carolina	12.0	White	12.4
White	10.0	White	9.7	Colored	19.4
Colored	18.4	Colored	14.2	California	14.1
Mississippi	10.8	Virginia	12.1	New Hampshire	14.6
White	9.7	White	10.3	Maine	14.7
Colored	12.8	Colored	16.4	Vermont	14.7
Tennessee	10.8				
White	9.5				
Colored	16.4				

The death-rate per 1,000 in sixty-seven registration cities was:

kron	7.5	Wilmington (Del.)	12.1	Providence	13.8
eattle	9.6	New Bedford	12.3	Hartford	14.0
ort Worth	9.9	Salt Lake City	12.4	Louisville	14.1
ilwaukee	9.9	St. Louis	12.5	San Francisco	14.1
leveland	10.3	Dallas	12.6	Baltimore	14.2
inneapolis	10.8	Paterson	12.7	Pittsburgh	14.3
onkers	10.7	Syracuse	12.7	Washington	14.4
ayton	11.0	Worcester	13.0	Kansas City (Mo.)	14.6
rand Rapids	11.0	Kansas City (Kan.)	13.1	Richmond	14.8
idgeport	11.1	Omaha	13.1	Boston	14.9
etroit	11.1	Cambridge	13.2	Cincinnati	14.9
hicago	11.2	Columbus	13.2	Los Angeles	15.2
kland	11.3	Indianapolis	13.2	San Antonio	15.4
oungstown	11.3	Philadelphia	13.2	Trenton	15.6
ringfield (Mass.)	11.4	New Haven	13.3	Albany	15.7
ewark	11.7	Buffalo	13.4	Atlanta	15.7
Paul	11.7	Lowell	13.4	Denver	16.0
oledo	11.7	Reading	13.5	Fall River	16.0
ortland (Ore.)	11.8	Spokane	13.5	Nashville	16.6
ochester	11.8	Houston	13.6	New Orleans	16.7
rsey City	11.9	Scranton	13.6	Memphis	17.8
ew York	12.0	Birmingham	13.7		
orfolk	12.1	Camden	13.7		

Akron, Ohio, had the lowest death-rate of any city or State, with a loss of only 7.5 people in every thousand for the year 1922. The entire State of Idaho came second with a rate of 8.1, followed by Montana with 8.6. The nearest city to Akron is Seattle, with a rate of 9.6. The first four cities in order are Akron, Seattle, Milwaukee, and Fort Worth, all with a rate of less than ten in a thousand. Five States have a similar record. They are in order, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The map below indicates these States in white, and the first four cities by a star.



WHERE THE GRIM REAPER HAS A CROP FAILURE

Less than ten people out of a thousand died during 1922 in five States, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Minnesota, occupying the unshaded portion of the map, and in four cities, Akron, Seattle, Fort Worth, and Milwaukee, indicated by stars.

A city without slums, and a Board of Health that really functions are the two things strest by Akron papers for that city's showing of 7.5 deaths per thousand for two years in succession. Says the Akron *Evening Times:*

"A full-time health officer, employed in 1918, laid the foundation of health work, which has been continued and expanded. The enforcement of quarantine in contagious and venereal diseases has been very efficient. Mostly modern school buildings help keep down children's diseases. Probably one factor in our health standing is the physical examination by large rubber industries of all prospective employees in connection with employers' liability laws."

An active constructive program is also referred to by the Akron *Beacon Journal.* Mentioning the "admirable housing conditions," and the fact that almost every home has "plenty of air and sunshine," and a pure, abundant water supply, this newspaper adds: "The Board of Health, instead of trying to control disease, has proceeded along lines of prevention, in such a way as to practically stamp out contagious disease."

Seattle stands next in line. With emphasis on a climate which "encourages outdoor sleeping and recreation in the open air" the story told by the Seattle *Times* is essentially the same:

"There are no slum districts or squalid tenements from one end of the city to the other. Pure water, pure milk and pure food—those are the things which count in our favor."

Fort Worth and Milwaukee, some thousand miles apart, under entirely different conditions of climate, etc., are tied for third place. Both cities stress the same hard-working, alert, health program. "Vigilance of the Health Department" is what the Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* talks about, and its result on pure food, the city clinic, the baby-hospital, and the water supply.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A constant educational campaign, the services of public-health nurses and similar measures," have brought about the same results, according to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, in that city. The system of health inspection in the schools, strict quarantine regulations among adults, the work of the anti-tuberculosis society, food inspection, and well-enforced sanitary regulations generally, are all given credit for keeping down epidemics, especially water-borne diseases. The main reasons for the city's good health, concludes this paper, are a "well-organized and diligent Health Department, a medical fraternity which co-operates whole-heartedly, and a public which sensibly recognizes the value of precautionary health measures."

A city makes its own climate, is the conclusion beginning to force itself on one, when the Fort Worth *Record* points out some conditions that perhaps can not always be duplicated, as follows:

"Probably 98 per cent. of our people live in separate houses, with sizable yards, most of them owning their own homes. Tenement houses are unknown, and there are practically no slums. Workingmen live in bungalows of their own, while almost universal ownership of automobiles and extraordinary street-car mileage permits the city to spread over many miles, and prevents congestion. This is an outdoor and open-window country, with plenty of sun to kill germs. A municipal recreation program, golf-links and swimming-pools are a great aid to health."

Do States make their own climate, too? Idaho has stood at the top of the list for three years. According to the Boise *Capital News*, "nurses in the field assisting mothers in child hygiene, the strict testing of water and milk for human consumption," and close supervision by the health authorities generally is part of the combination that has kept this State healthy. Some credit is due, too, thinks the Boise *Idaho Statesman*, to the virile stock that peopled the country. More credit is due, thinks this paper, to "good plain food and hard work."

The "one outstanding cause of the low death-rate in Montana (other than its climate) is the strict and efficient supervision of water supplies in the State by vigorous patrols," according to the Helena *Independent*. Outdoor life, absence of congestion, and descent from a pioneer stock are listed as contributing causes, but it is how they live, not where, that seems to this paper to count.

Longevity can not be insured to any one who moves to Nebraska (the fourth State), says the Omaha *Bee*, striking the following rather significant note:

"A good deal depends upon the state of mind. Doubtless if one brought habits of high pressure here, he would not live any longer than in New York City or Memphis. No particular virtue can be claimed for the altitude or the climate, but only for the comparative simplicity of Middle Western life. Ten o'clock is the bedtime hour—and we're not ashamed who knows it."

The healthful climate of California has been proverbial for years. Even longer has the rugged manhood of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine been noted. Yet those four States, in reverse order, had the highest death-rate. What is the reason? According to an explanation which would also account for the high death-rate of cities like Denver and San Antonio, the reason is a very simple one so far as California is concerned. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

"Health resorts have higher death-rates than other places, because they attract those in search of health. Most of them find it, but many hopeless cases are likely to come here as a last resort. Those born in California or those who came to live and work here live longer than the average of life in other States."

Vermont and New Hampshire have more persons forty-five years of age or over in proportion to their total population than any other State, according to the Burlington *Free Press*. "If this adjusted death-rate is used, the death-rate in Vermont during 1922 was 11.1 per thousand with sixteen of the registration States showing a higher death-rate."

STAR TRIP OF THE STARS' DAUGHTER

NEXT SUMMER AN AIRSHIP as large as an ocean liner and "as perfect mechanically as a limousine," to quote the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*, "will drive into the teeth of Arctic storms on a journey which is expected to accomplish in days what it took Peary months to do, and do for science and geography and future air navigation what the Admiral was not equipped to do at all." But American editors are not waiting until summer to discuss the feasibility of the Navy's plan to explore the million square miles of unknown area that lies between Alaska and the Pole with the aid of the *Shenandoah*, or "Daughter of the Stars." The announcement of the Navy's tentative plans, observes the Indianapolis *Star*, "strikes a responsive chord throughout the nation," and approving articles appear in the Marion *Star* and Washington *Star*.

"Those who have refused to credit President Coolidge with an imagination must gasp at his approval of the Navy's plan," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which also sees "a Jules Verne at the helm of the Navy Department" in the person of Secretary Denby. "By granting permission to organize this expedition, President Coolidge has written the first word of a new chapter on Arctic exploration," remarks the Providence *Bulletin*. Said Mr. Coolidge in his letter authorizing the Navy flight:

"I desire to confirm by this letter the verbal authorization which I have already given you to proceed with the organization of a naval Arctic expedition which will start in the coming year. . . . I believe that the expedition which you have in view will be of great practical value and will be carried through with that thoroughness and efficiency which mark every project which the Navy undertakes."

The date and detailed plans have not been determined, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. But, he adds:

"An attempt will be made to discover whether or not the theory now held by scientists that a large continent exists in this region is correct. Other valuable scientific data of practical value will be sought, and an investigation will be made of the feasibility of transpolar routes for aircraft flying east and west between Northern Europe and the Pacific."

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who has spent more than a dozen years on the fringe of that spot marked "Unexplored Area" on maps of the polar regions, believes the proposed flight of the *Shenandoah* is entirely feasible, and that it will lead to the establishment of regular transpolar mail and commerce routes between London and Tokyo—a route thousands of miles shorter than the steamship-railway route of the present. "By demonstrating the feasibility of polar flights, and showing how the difficulties and dangers that airmen must meet can best be overcome, the Navy's expedition can do a great service," thinks the Boston *Transcript*, while the New York *Evening Post* believes that "we may as readily think of great air-liners, packed with summer tourists and hurried business men, humming over the top of the earth, as of dirigibles leaving weekly on the London-Bombay-Melbourne route."

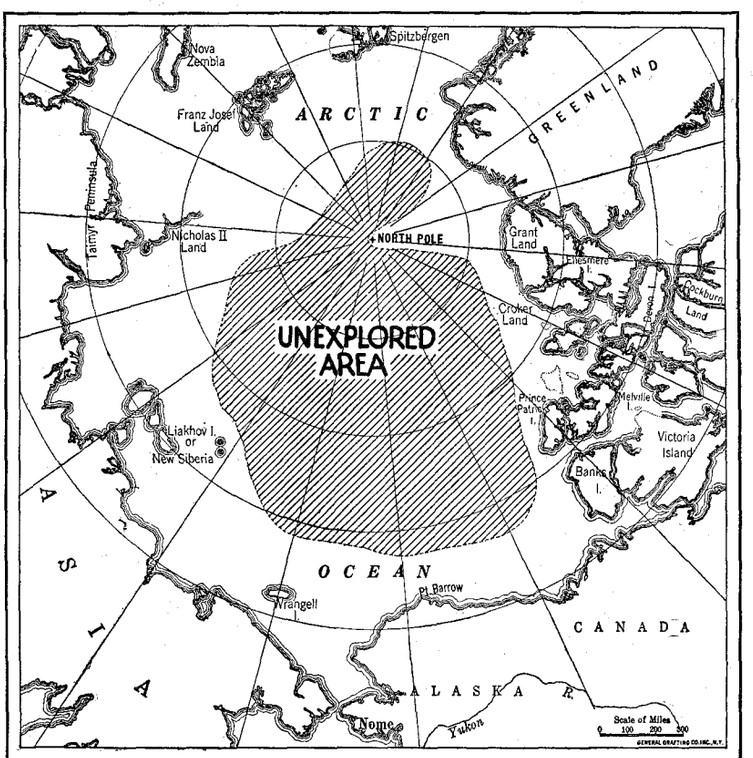
Weather conditions in the Arctic in summer, we are told, approximate the ideal. The temperature, for instance, avers the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "is not nearly so low as aviators encounter in altitude tests." "The Navy party, equipped with radio, will be able to keep in touch with the outside world," notes the Marion *Star*. Besides, we are informed by Lieut.-Com. Fitzhugh Green, one of the *Shenandoah's* scientific staff, in a New York *American* article:

"Flying to the Pole may be far easier than we now expect. Hot air arises at the equator and flows northward. Cooling over the polar pack, it falls and flows back south. Hence it is conceivable that by flying high on the way up and low down coming back, a favorable wind may be enjoyed all the way."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Rear-Admiral Moffett, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, "is of the opinion that the *Shenandoah* can make the trip successfully," observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which feels "the experiment will in any case be full of interest." But we are warned by the New York *Times* that "we had better look before we leap." "Our Navy expedition surely would encounter fogs, and few days would be clear enough for exploration," believes this paper, "while a gale would probably play havoc with the *Shenandoah*." Besides, we are reminded by the Troy *Times*, "many lives already have been sacrificed and fortunes spent in efforts to reach the North Pole and to obtain data concerning that region." In the present case, points out the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "favorable as the prospect appears at first glance, it is not yet clearly established that the *Shenandoah* is equal to a flight of such magnitude under such abnormal conditions as would be encountered in navigating polar air currents. The lives of too many men are involved, to say nothing of the value of our only large dirigible, for the Navy Department to rush merely for the sake of priority into an undertaking of which the cost has not been fully counted." We find a similar warning sounded by Burt M. McConnell, a member of Stefansson's most recent expedition, and of our air forces during the war, who reckons that the chances are seven to one that the flight to the Pole will fail—"if it is undertaken in the *Shenandoah*." As he writes in a special article for Universal Service:



THE FUTURE PLAYGROUND OF SUMMER TOURISTS?

Or if not, the North Pole may be a filling-station for "great air-liners, packed with summer tourists and hurried business men, humming over the top of the earth," or "dirigibles leaving weekly on the London-Bombay-Melbourne route." The *Shenandoah* will look into this matter during its jaunt next summer

"The proposed flight from Nome, Alaska, to the Pole and return, will be the greatest venture into the unknown since Columbus set out from the shores of Spain. Not since André attempted to drift over the Pole in a specially constructed balloon has such a daring project been mapped out.

"André, whose fate is unknown to this day, was entirely dependent upon air currents; the *Shenandoah*, 680 feet long and 78 feet wide, is equipped with six powerful engines. Her factor of safety is two; that is, she is twice as strong at every point as she should be. Her cruising radius is 4,000 miles. Her crew is a selected one. Will they emerge safely from this hazardous—some say foolhardy—adventure? My own opinion is that the chances are seven to one against them—if the voyage is undertaken in the *Shenandoah*. The *ZR-3*, now being built in Germany, is a far better ship.

"The *Shenandoah* is of good design and sturdy build, and probably strong enough to weather an ordinary Arctic gale. But her record flight to date is but 1,100 miles—from Lakehurst to St. Louis. And readers probably have not forgotten that her projected flight from Lakehurst to Boston last October was postponed no less than five times in six weeks because of weather conditions, yet at no time in that period did the wind reach a velocity at New York, midway between Lakehurst and Boston, greater than 54 miles per hour. Yet this aerial dreadnought is to batter her way through Arctic hurricanes, perhaps, to the Pole.

"A few years ago the backbone of the *Shenandoah's* sister ship, the *ZR-2*, was broken while she was in flight over England, and she came down in flames. Later the *Roma* was destroyed by fire at Norfolk. As a direct result of the first catastrophe, the *Shenandoah* was made stronger than the ordinary Zeppelin. The second showed the absolute necessity of using helium, a non-inflammable gas. At present the *Shenandoah* has a sufficient amount of helium.

"One of the first problems is to erect at Nome, or some other point in Alaska, a mooring-mast. And since navigation to Nome will remain closed by the ice until next June, one wonders how a steel tower more than 200 feet high can be constructed in time for a flight in May or June, the most favorable months.

"Moreover, Stefansson, who considers the project of the *Shenandoah* entirely feasible, admits that summer fogs in the Arctic are common. Such an impenetrable blanket would effectually hide whatever 'Unknown Continent' may lie between Alaska and the Pole and foil the most resourceful map-maker and photographer. Landing at any point except the home base is out of the question; it requires two hundred men to bring the dirigible to earth. If the weather happens to be clear, however, and the Navy expedition does discover land, it will have accomplished a feat of incalculable value to science.

"An Arctic gale would play havoc with flight plans. We had one up there that lasted three days, during which time the velocity of the wind, measured by an anemometer, reached 94 miles an hour. On another occasion the wind shifted around from northwest to northeast, southeast, and southwest—all within a couple of hours—bringing with it a full-fledged gale. What would the *Shenandoah* do in either emergency?

"The *Shenandoah* is good for 45 to 75 miles per hour, and it may be that snow can not collect upon the envelop of a dirigible going at the latter speed. But it can melt and form ice, as it did on Zeppelins flying over the North Sea during the war. And if the Zeppelins could not carry the extra weight of a coat of paint, surely the *Shenandoah* can not carry a coating of ice, no matter how rapidly she diminishes her fuel load.

"The voyage of the *Shenandoah* will be a fight against tremendous odds; a gamble with death. It is as hazardous as the airplane flight of Captain Alcock from Newfoundland to Ireland; it is as premature as an airplane flight to the Azores in 1914 would have been; it is nothing less than an adventure. If it fails—and the chances are seven to one that it will fail—both Army and Navy aeronautics will suffer a greater blow than were the losses of the *ZR-2* (*R-38*) and the *Roma*. The lives of perhaps thirty men, and a ship that cost $2,000,000 to build and a quarter of a million dollars to fill with helium, are going to be in jeopardy from the moment they leave the north coast of Alaska.

"The *Shenandoah* first should be flown from Lakehurst to San Francisco, and from there to Honolulu and the Philippines, thus demonstrating her fitness to undertake a North Pole flight. Better still, let us restrain our impatience to be off on a wild-goose chase until the *ZR-3*—a Zeppelin far superior to the *Shenandoah*—is completed, and send her into the Arctic. Under President Coolidge's authorization, it will be recalled, the *Shenandoah* 'or any other vessel' in the Navy's sea or air fleet can be used in this hazardous undertaking."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNCLE SAM'S CHIEF "DEVIL DOG" TO POLICE PHILADELPHIA

"TREAT 'EM ROUGH," the slogan of the Marine Corps, appears also to be that of their Brigadier-General, Smedley Darlington Butler, who dons a policeman's uniform as Director of Public Safety in Philadelphia, and tells the reporters, "It may be necessary to discharge the entire police force." However, the new director's pugnacity is no surprize. The Marines call him "the Fighting Quaker," and we read that it was for his willingness to "treat 'em rough" that Philadelphia's new mayor, W. Freeland Kendrick, induced President Coolidge to grant him a year's furlough. That the City of Brotherly Love requires rough treatment, a Philadelphia paper implies when it observes, "Vice is rather well intrenched in this town," and adds that the city is a "wet burg," where "the morale of the police force is low," and where General Butler will have "the open and secret opposition of many politicians." "I'm expecting a hard time on this job," said the General, when interviewed for the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "the Department of Public Safety is going to open up with all six guns on the criminal and the vicious. The casualties will be heavy, but they will delight Philadelphians who want to see their city rid of evil-doers." Then he said:

International Newsreel photograph

"THE THING I CRAVE IS ACTION"

Says Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, of the Marine Corps, and he expects to get it in his drive against crime as head of Philadelphia police force. He is here discussing his campaign with Mayor-elect Kendrick.

"I don't care whether the State laws or city ordinances are right or wrong. That question is not one with which I am empowered to deal. But I do know that all of these laws and ordinances are going to be enforced here as they were never enforced before.

"I know the police force is tainted, but I also know that somewhere in this country I can get hold of 4,200 honest men. A bluecoat doesn't have to be a Philadelphian. I'll get them from Los Angeles, Houston, New Orleans, and other points, if necessity forces me to take such action. Just for a starter, I have fifty applications from former marines. I know they'll do what they are told, and there are plenty more like them.

"The trouble in a police department is usually one of bread and butter. The best guaranty I can offer is that my bread and butter is in no danger if I lose this job. I'm losing pay and chances of promotion in coming up here.

"Grafting on the force is the real root of the police corruption evil. If policemen can get $150 or $200 a month from lawbreakers in return for closing their eyes to what is going on and with no fear of dismissal, it is small wonder that they stoop to graft."

General Butler intends to "remold the department throughout," and declares, "When I get through with it the criminals and the vicious element will scurry to cover whenever they see a bluecoat. I'm going to make my men feel proud of their jobs and proud of their own honesty and immunity to corruption." That, he thinks, is "the foundation of a fine police force." Outlining his plans further, he said:

"My first official act will be to call all the city's policemen into a place big enough to hold the half off-duty at a time, and then I'll tell them just what I demand that they shall do. The public likes a circus, but this circus won't stop because the public happens to get tired of it. They may kid me for wearing a police uniform, but that will be the least of my worries.

"There probably won't be any anxiety manifested anywhere to keep me here after my year's leave-of-absence is up—and I may not be here a year.

"The cop who leaves the force is the one with a side-line that pays him from $150 to $200 a month. He may not be a bad fellow. But we won't stand for that sort of a fellow. Where there is closing up to be done, I'll be there in person. That means that there will be no ignoring orders."

To a reporter from the Philadelphia *Bulletin,* General Butler said:

"The thing I crave is action, and plenty of it. I told Mr. Kendrick I wasn't going to brook any political interference. The minute that happens, I go out. They won't know I've gone. I'll leave the key on my desk, take the first train to Washington, and wire back that the director's job is vacant. First, last, and all the time, I am a soldier, and I expect to be so for the rest of my life. This is only another responsibility that comes in a soldier's life; that's how I regard it."

General Butler's qualities are thus described in a statement issued to the press by the Navy Department:

"Soldier, engineer, camp-builder, holder of two Congressional Medals of Honor, the record of Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, fighting man extraordinary of the Marine Corps, stamps him as one of the most brilliant soldiers of the United States.

"Descendant of an ancient Quaker family which settled in Pennsylvania in the time of William Penn, General Butler enlisted in the Marine Corps before reaching the age of seventeen, and won a commission when he was still two months short of his seventeenth birthday.

"The record of his life since that time reads like the pages of a story of adventure. Before his nineteenth birthday he was commended by the allied high command for his gallantry under fire on the historic march for the relief of Peking in the Boxer campaign, and promoted by brevet from lieutenant to captain for bravery.

"From China he went to the Philippines, where he took part in the campaign which ended in the pacification of those islands. Since that time he has served in Cuba, Nicaragua, Panama, Honduras, Mexico, Haiti, San Domingo, France, and ashore and afloat in every quarter of the globe, accumulating a record of having served in fourteen campaigns and expeditions in twenty-four years of service.

"During his service General Butler has won commendations and decorations such as rarely fall to the lot of a soldier. For personal bravery in action against the enemy he received the coveted brevet promotion and two Congressional Medals of Honor, the highest decoration within the gift of the nation. Before the World War only three soldiers besides General Butler had received more than one of these medals. In addition he received the Distinguished Service Medal for his services in the World War, and other decorations from the Allied Powers."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

STUDY in American universities is not half as much endangered by football as by highball.—*Christian Statesman.*

THE sweeping reduction in the pay of motion-picture actors ought to ease the pressure on the divorce courts.—*New York Tribune.*

JUST when we were ready to admit that there may not be a literal hell, along comes a crew that exploits disabled veterans. —*Jersey City Journal.*

"NOTHING in this world is done as well as it can be done," says Mr. Gordon Selfridge. What about the British taxpayer?—*The Humorist (London).*

MUCH of this present-day whisky is aged in the wood, but the wood is provided by the undertaker. — *Hackensack Evening Record.*

PERHAPS it isn't good taste to nag at France too much. We took our time about paying our debt to Lafayette. — *Binghamton Sun.*

As the reparations crisis becomes acute, Berlin gives out the pertinent information that blonds have more hair than brunettes.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IT looks as if the reorganization of both the Senate and the House ought to be pulled off under Marquis of Queensbury rules.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE Germans engaged in the publication of paper marks now realize that they made the mistake of getting out too many extras.—*Washington Star.*

WE are informed that Mr. Ford is a non-smoker and a teetotaler. This is all very laudable, but we can not forget that he is addicted to making those cars.—*Punch (London).*

SCHOOL text-book asks when Oklahoma was settled. We should answer, "Not yet."—*Lebanon Times.*

"£88 for a Dog Bite," says a morning paper headline. We have decided to wait until they become cheaper.—*Punch (London).*

ALLIES are nations that devote frantic effort to the delicate business of remaining on friendly terms with one another.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

STATISTICS show that blondes marry earlier than they used to. Statistics with reference to frequency are being prepared.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

THE BOY WHO OPENED THE DIKE!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is fond of horses, which ought to do something toward restoring a stable government—*New York Tribune.*

"AWAY with the nuisance taxes!" cries Senator Magnus Johnson. Hooray! But how is he going to get his salary? —*Toledo Blade.*

THE saxophone was invented by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian. It looks like Belgium has her revenge.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

A PROVINCIAL is one who wonders how New York can tell the difference when there is a crime wave.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

THE Turkish republic evidently intends to give the boys plenty of political jobs. It has ordered rigid enforcement of the Prohibition law. — *New York Tribune.*

EDWIN MARKHAM, the poet, says that Henry Ford is another Lincoln. Possibly a poet can not tell the difference between a Ford and a Lincoln, but any garage man can.—*Los Angeles Times.*

DOUBTLESS Mr. Mellon wants to be remembered as the man who put the ax in tax.—*Life.*

DON'T let's concentrate all of our energies on getting rid of the beer keg. There's the pork barrel.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THOSE who ride fast over railroad crossings often follow it with very slow ride a few days thereafter.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THANK goodness, the cement trust has been busted. It will be so much nicer to be frisked by independent concerns.—*Minnesota Star.*

PEOPLE differ on Henry Ford's fitness to be President of the United States, but all must admit that he is a man of parts.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

FRANCE held Germany back to save the world. And the world's idea of reciprocity is to hold France back to save Germany.—*Christian Statesman.*

GOVERNOR PINCHOT'S settlement of the anthracite coal strike seems to have provided him with something that looks like a steady job.—*Indianapolis News.*

AT that, a restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy is about the only change that could make conditions in Germany any worse.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

WE sometimes think, after reading the accident lists, that our citizens are divided into two classes, the carless and the careless. —*Boston Transcript.*

THE White House is declared to be unsafe. But the bravery of Messrs. Underwood, McAdoo, and Johnson is equal to any risk.—*New York Evening Post.*

Two men named Diamond are to be tried for murder in New York, and they must be some of the famous rough Diamonds about which we have heard so much.—*Indianapolis News.*

A CENSUS of the motor-cars in Switzerland shows an increase of over four thousand since last year. The High Alps, however, are still comparatively safe for pedestrians.—*Punch (London).*

WHEN the medical diploma factory at St. Louis has been cleaned out, the public might turn an eye on the crowd that has been prescribing remedies for the wheat farmer.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE world is so full
Of such highly priced things,
I think we should all
Have the income of kings.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ITALY'S EXCLUSION FROM THE TANGIER CONFERENCE

THE REFUSAL of Great Britain and France to admit Italy to the Paris Conference on the status of Tangier is said to have caused deep disappointment to the Italian Government. Spain also had her regrets over the matter, we are told in Paris press dispatches, because she wished to have Italy share in the discussion in view of the united opposition to her ideas on the part of the British and the French. Spain's hope in Italy's support is said to be one of the reasons for the particular warmth of the exchanges of compliments in Rome between the King of Italy and the King of Spain during the recent visit of the Spanish sovereigns to the Italian capital. The principal features of the new Anglo-French compromise over Tangier, it is reported, are the open door in time of peace and neutralization in time of war, with the zone of Tangier remaining under the full sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco, who is said to be "dominated by France." The French gained the point that the town and the hinterland must remain under the Sultan's sovereignty, we are further informed, while the British gained the point that Tangier, which is across the Strait from Gibraltar, must not be permitted to be used by any one in case of war. Spain's claim for control of Tangier, having been rejected, these dispatches relate that compensation has been offered in the shape of the extension of her zone of influence. The French explanation of Italy's exclusion from the conference appears in a note issued by the Government, which reads as follows:

"The Italian Government has given the Governments interested in the regulation of the status of Tangier to understand that it would like to be represented at the conference meeting for this purpose.

"It has not appeared possible to comply with the request, and the French Government has just notified the Italian Government in a friendly spirit to that effect, Italy's demand having only reached Paris when the conference already had commenced work.

"The meetings, it may be added, are only the outcome of conversations of the experts in London and of the negotiations beginning in 1912, in neither of which Italy participated."

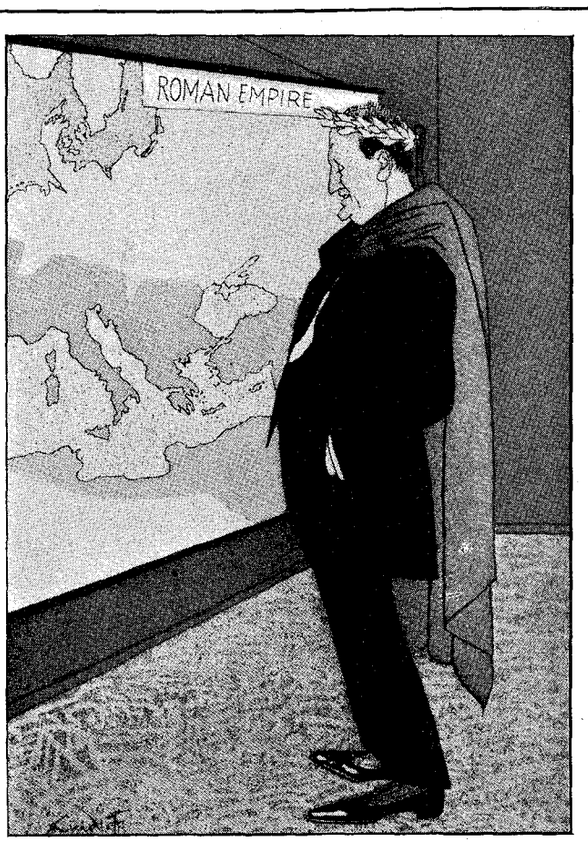
Altho denial of Italy's right to partake in the conference is reported as proceeding both from France and England, the criticisms of Italian writers are directed chiefly against France. But various editors remind us that after all Italy and France are "Latin sisters" and tho sisters may often quarrel a bit they still remain sisters. How important Tangier is strategically as well as diplomatically, appears in the remark of a contributor to the Rome review, *Echi e Commenti*, who says that it is obvious to any one that looks at the map of the Mediterranean that Tangier is "the Gibraltar of Africa," and he insinuates that after being fortified Tangier would be "a formidable rival of Gibraltar." But, he says:

"Now Great Britain having an exclusively British notion of the Mediterranean can not admit the possibility even that France should establish herself opposite Gibraltar with a puppet Sultan as buffer. Hence, the controversy for the settlement of Tangier."

This Italian writer goes on to say that France excludes Italy because, according to France, many years ago Italy "declared herself unconcerned about Morocco affairs in favor of France," and he adds:

"We meet again the same Poincaré who, as Premier, provoked the famous Manouba and Carthage incident in January, 1912, to give the world proof of the unselfishness of France in Libia in favor of Italy. . . . The motive for his exclusion of Italy has no foundation, not even a theoretical one, for Tangier is not within the French Zone of Morocco. As a matter of fact, Tangier is now administered by the local diplomatic corps because the French proposal for giving her back to the Sultan, that is, to France, did not prevail."

In the same Rome review, we find another contributor suggesting that Tangier be internationalized, and arguing that this solution of the problem would please England because it would prevent any one from making of Tangier a fortress to counterbalance Gibraltar. He believes France is against internationalization and prefers to have Tangier under the suzerainty of the Sultan, who "can not do anything without the permission of the French Resident." This writer, then, calls attention to the fact that both England and France have had to take into consideration the new factor of America, which has insisted on the open door, and he adds that "perhaps this intervention of the United States has been welcomed by France in order to mask her real attitude to Italy, and give the impression that she really preferred the Tangier question to be settled by an international conference." In England, the Manchester *Guardian* points out that Italy is a great Mediterranean Power and has France as her strong rival. If only one Power controlled Tangier, this daily observes, the situation of Italy with Tangier and Gibraltar in the hands of foreign nations would be



MUSSOLINI IN GERMAN EYES

THE NEW EMPEROR: "In my Roman Empire, there will be little room for the British in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, I will make King George my Prefect of the Isles."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

singularly unpleasant, and "no doubt we should feel the same if we were Italians." This Manchester newspaper affirms that Italian and English interests are in accord as far as Tangier is concerned, and it is convinced that the English plan for the neutrality of Tangier in war-time, the open door and the international régime of the city will triumph. It believes that such a solution should be satisfactory to Italy. In all the discussions of Italy's position as a Mediterranean Power there appear notes about the importance of the recent visit of the King of Spain to Rome which is to be returned by a visit of the King and Queen of Italy to Spain. These ceremonials of political undertone elicit a letter from Prof. Pietro Silva to the Rome *Mondo*, in which he recalls a secret treaty concluded between Rome and Madrid in 1887 and renewed in 1891. He relates that:

THE LATIN SISTERS AND THE LATIN OF ONE SISTER.

FRANCE (to Italy): "Noli me . . . . . Tangeri!"

—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

"Between Italy and Spain was signed a secret treaty of political character and of great importance to the Mediterranean situation. The significance of this treaty, to which Austria-Hungary also agreed in 1887, appears from its articles No. 3 and No. 4. According to these articles: 'Spain will not accede to any treaty or any political entente with France which happens to be either directly or indirectly against Italy, Germany and Austria, or against one or the other of these three Powers as far as the North African territories are concerned.' This treaty reveals the Mediterranean situation of that period which was characterized by Anglo-French nationalism and by the expansionist activity of France in North Africa. But this situation underwent a great transformation when the menace of Germany caused the rapprochement and afterwards the Entente between England and France, to which both Italy and Spain were agreeable. In the new situation created at the beginning of the twentieth century, the Italo-Spanish Treaty had no further reason for being and became as void as the Italo-Austro English convention agreed upon in the same year, 1887. But to-day, after the World War, we find ourselves facing a condition that recalls 1887 because of the tendency of the victorious Powers."

According to American correspondents at Rome, well-informed circles repeat with insistence that both Premier Mussolini and Spain's Military Director, General Primo de Rivera are aware of the advantages which would accrue to their respective countries, if they both followed a common Mediterranean policy. And we read:

"Their idea is that the Latin countries should have a program of their own, for whose creation they should all struggle, thus emancipating themselves from the position they have occupied hitherto of being satellites of policies of their more powerful neighbors."

The Rome *Messaggero* says that the misgivings aroused in some political quarters in London and Paris by rumors of Spanish and Italian negotiations are without foundation, and the *Stampa* remarks:

"Italy and Spain are equally peaceful Powers, aiming at internal reconstruction. In the Mediterranean they can not, nor do they desire to exercise a hegemony, but they can assist an equilibrium useful to their security and economic welfare."

NORWAY'S LABOR PARTY SPLIT

AN ULTIMATUM by the Moscow Internationale to the Norwegian Communist party that it must cease from adopting motions hostile to the Russian organization and must unquestioningly carry out all Moscow's decisions has resulted in a break between the Third Internationale and its Norwegian branch. This we learn from the Norwegian press, which relates that the Moscow Communists issued the ultimatum in the form of a decree which was rejected by the National Congress of the Labor party in Norway, by a vote of 169 to 103. Mr. Tranmael, leader of the majority, declared the Congress to be under the supreme authority of the Norse party, we are told, and therefore could accept no orders from outside. Then, it appears, the dissenting minority, led by Mr. Schefloe, left the Congress and formed a Norwegian Communist party as a section of the head Communist organization at Moscow.

One of its first moves was to start a daily newspaper in Christiania, called *Norway's Communist Post*, and it appears that the new organization is also supported by a number of local journals in various parts of the country. The old Labor press seems to be pretty evenly divided between the two groups of Norway's split labor party, and many labor newspapers express their regret at the unavoidable rupture. Thus the Stavanger *First of May*, which sides with the majority, declares that "all party friends in our district deeply deplore the developments at the National Labor Congress," and it adds that "what happened in Norway will have consequences on other Communist bodies." This daily blames the Executive Committee of the Third Internationale for the break, and maintains that in a party of world-wide extent all members must have the right to assert their opinion.

Speaking for the minority, the Bergen *Arbeidet* attacks the majority by declaring that "they have desired a world revolution without being willing to bring it about," and it adds:

"Our party continues its work no longer as a conglomeration of those discontented with present conditions, but as a united phalanx of those who will bring about the world revolution and a Communist society. To-day we deplore those who were led astray, but with our regret is mingled a sense of relief. Now we can work instead of quarreling, and now we can unite our efforts for the struggle."

Among the press of the Liberal Left the government organ, the Christiania *Tidens Tegn*, expresses vivid satisfaction over the break, saying:

"We should be lacking in national feeling if we did not draw a breath of relief at the news of this rupture. We will fight against revolution, and we do not fear a strong Labor party so long as we believe in our own cause. But the fact that a large Norwegian party was dependent on an organization that is nothing else than an appendage to the Government of a foreign country, we have felt as a national shame. We have no reason to praise the majority Labor leader Tranmael, but we can not suppress a certain patriotic satisfaction over the fight he has fought to a finish."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO WASHINGTON

A FEW GENERATIONS AGO the British people considered George Washington as the wrecker of the British Empire because he had torn the North American colonies from the Crown and, incidentally, brought into existence a great industrial and commercial rival, says the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, which is moved to this remark by the statement of Mr. Lloyd George in one of his speeches during his tour in Canada and the United States, that George Washington was "the real founder of the British Empire." This Australian newspaper goes on to say that it is not easy to picture what the British Empire might have been to-day had the country now known as the United States remained within it upon such autonomous terms as those under which the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominions live. It believes that Mr. Lloyd George was right when he said Washington had taught the British people how to make an Empire, and it adds:

A GERMAN SLAP AT POINCARE

"If the necessity arises, Poincaré can be the European concert all by himself!" —*Der Wahre Jakob* (Berlin).

"The lesson was costly, but it was well worth while, for, altho it involved the loss of a great dependency, it led to the development of this amazing Commonwealth of Nations, every member of which is fully autonomous, while all are linked by common loyalty to a great ideal. The chain which holds them together has been fabricated in the forge of good-will, and any compulsion would snap it as surely as it snapt when an attempt was made to constitutionally shackle the free-spirited colonists of North America.

"The lesson taught then has never been forgotten, and in this sense Washington was another of those who builded better than he knew. He deliberately founded a great Republic, and unintentionally founded a great Empire. If the Americans to whom Mr. Lloyd George expounded this new interpretation of Washington's action, are inclined to be skeptical, all they need do is to look across the Atlantic to the great gathering of representatives of the British Empire, in the Imperial Conference. Rightly regarded, this assemblage is a super-Parliament of the Empire. The Parliaments of Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland all have independence in domestic affairs. To impinge that independence in any case would be to forget the lesson taught by Washington."

But the Empire as a whole, this Australian daily goes on to say, has certain problems common to all its constituents, and one of these is defense. When the Empire was attacked by the World War, we are reminded, all the Dominions rushed to its preservation, but—

"This common action is not a matter of constitutional compulsion. Before such a gathering of its clans occurs again, the why and wherefore must be known. It is curious that Mr. Lloyd George himself made the occasion which demonstrated this fact to the world. When, in the Chanak crisis, he asked for military aid from the Dominions, two of them asked for further information. By this time Mr. Lloyd George must realize that any other such attempt by an Imperial Government to sweep the Dominions into war without the fullest possible previous consultation with them would be perilously like the mistake which once cost Great Britain an empire in North America."

BRITISH PRAISE FOR POINCARE

BRITISH SENTIMENT is by no means unanimous in opposition to France's policy toward Germany and the conduct of it by Premier Poincaré, as we have learned from such a popular and powerful English newspaper as the London *Daily Mail*, which has led the fight in defense of France ever since the occupation of the Ruhr began. The less popular and brilliant *Morning Post*, ultraconservative in British politics, has also been a stanch supporter of France; and now, somewhat in explanation of the attitude of the section of the English public that sees eye to eye with the people of France, appears in *The National Review* (London) an article signed with the pen-name "Centurion." This writer avers that if Mr. Poincaré has been at moments bewildered at the "unpractical character of British statesmanship," he is not alone in his bewilderment, which is "shared by tens of thousands in England who bitterly resent the prejudiced attacks upon him and regard him as the faithful and friendly leader of a nation which in the comradeship of arms for four years earned their admiration and affection." We read then:

"To those who are so foolish as to repeat the phrases prepared for them by the German propaganda, and to tell us that M. Poincaré's policy means war, I reply that, on the contrary, this policy of his is the only guaranty of peace. He would keep the savage tiger, which Germany is, safely encaged. They would turn it loose and trust to softening its heart by 'moral gestures' and edicts of the League of Nations. But is this country going to follow these German dupes to-day, when it remembers how deplorably wrong they were before 1914—how incessantly they declared that Germany was pacific to the core, amiable, friendly, and that we could trust her implicitly?"

Englishmen who fought in the war and understand the situation, this writer declares, regard Mr. Poincaré "as a man to whom England is under the greatest obligations" because—

"In standing with such resolution and patience for French interests, he is also standing for British interests, which in this matter of reparations and the treatment of unrepentant, fraudulent Germany are closely bound up with the success of France. It is a bitter thought for us that official England has done so much to render M. Poincaré's work difficult, instead of cooperating loyally with him."

This writer then tells us that in Britain there are two distinct influences at work in opposition to France, the first of which is the diplomacy of Lord Curzon, who has always been "a person centered in himself and unable to escape from personal prejudices and animosities." As the Entente was not his product, says "Centurion," he has never really accepted it, nor has he understood its "immense value." This writer charges also that Lord Curzon has interfered with Premier Baldwin's efforts because he has "notoriously never forgiven him for being preferred by the choice of the Conservative party for the office of Prime Minister." We read then:

"The second influence which is working against France is that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of our British 'highbrows.' These people are already responsible for a series of unparalleled disasters to the Empire. Their feebleness encouraged Germany to commit the great crime of 1914 and begin the war."

Two pretexts, we are told, have been alleged in support of the official British policy of opposition to France. The first is that Mr. Poincaré "by occupying the Ruhr has thrown Germany into such economic disorder that England will be able to recover nothing in the form of reparations." The second is that by this policy he has "prevented the recovery of Germany and thus caused unemployment in this country." Behind both these pretexts, says this writer, is the assumption that by no possibility can Germany now or in any future, however remote, pay the sum of £6,600,000,000 at which the reparations charges were fixt in 1921. In reply "Centurion" avers:

"The first allegation, that the Ruhr occupation has prevented German payments to ourselves, might impress those who did not remember that no British Government has so far lifted a finger to 'make Germany pay'; but that each successive British Government, on the contrary, seems bent only on devising schemes for letting Germany off and placing the real burden of the war on the British and French taxpayer. It is assumed by our official world that England can hand over the monstrous amount of £1,000,000,000 to the United States, incurred during the war in financing the Allies for the common cause, thereby saving the lives of tens of thousands of American soldiers. She is to do this, altho she is saddled with a total burden of debt amounting to about £8,000,000,000. Yet Germany, who, according to *The Economist's* Berlin correspondent, has reduced her whole funded war debt to the sum of one dollar, who has resources incomparably greater than England and a population more than 50 per cent. larger, is to be relieved of the obligations imposed upon her by treaty and accepted by her Government and people, and is to be allowed to defraud her creditors and victims!"

But the best answer to Mr. Poincaré's assailants, we are told, and the best proof of the services which he has rendered to England, is to examine what the result would have been "if he had accepted the advice given to him by our governments and the little gang of British 'highbrows.'" His first act, asserts this writer, would have been to evacuate the Rhine territory and withdraw behind the frontier of France with the French troops. Secondly, he would have consented to a reduction of a promise of future payments of one-third or one-fourth the amount to which Germany agreed in 1921, and "he would have had no means of enforcing that payment." We next read:

"The first result of such a mad policy would be a renewal of German military predominance in Europe. I have for the last five years read almost every serious work published in Germany that deals with the war; and I have yet to find any which recognizes Germany's enormous guilt in causing that supreme disaster.

"With almost complete unanimity, German writers deny that the German armies were defeated, and ascribe their collapse to internal revolution, which again is placed at the doors of the Northcliffe propaganda. One and all, they use language which can have no meaning if they are not determined on taking their revenge, the moment they get their chance, and repudiating reparations."

The strongest guaranty against a fresh war provoked by Germany, says this writer, is the fact that this war at the outset would be fought out on German territory—in the rich industrial area of the Rhine—and he continues:

"The Ruhr Valley is the key to peace: without complete possession of it the Germans could not munition the armies which are already secretly organized. If the French could be wheedled into withdrawing in return for more paper promises, that guaranty would vanish into smoke. We should have a fresh era of armaments on the most gigantic scale, ending in a renewal of the bloody business of 1914. . . .

"It is sheer nonsense to tell us that the French occupation of the Ruhr has injured British industry. Our exports to Germany during the first half of the present year (which coincides with the period of that occupation) were valued at £20,800,000 by the Board of Trade figures, against £14,200,000 for the corresponding six months of 1922, during which the Ruhr was free. But for the occupation of the Ruhr, Germany would not have been obliged to import British coal and iron, and her competition in our market and in neutral markets with British goods would have been even more formidable than it actually was. Despite the Ruhr, she was able to send us imports valued at £16,900,000 for the first six months of 1923, as against £12,000,000 for the first six months of 1922; and a very large part of these imports represented manufactured articles which meant short time or closing down for British works and unemployment for British workers. So far as France and M. Poincaré hampered the vast industrial expansion which the German magnates had planned, so far did they help British trade."

A FRENCH REMINDER TO JOHN BULL

"That, m' lord? Why, that's your signature to the Treaty." —*Le Figaro* (Paris).

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

QUICKSILVER PUTS A KICK IN STEAM

SUCCESSFUL COMMERCIAL OPERATION of a totally new mercury vapor boiler and turbine is vouched for, according to the Associated Press, by the General Electric Company, which has been running it constantly for some time at its Hartford electric plant. Experts who saw this astounding new process, according to a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, agree that it will revolutionize present water-vapor or steam-boiler systems. It is a greater step in the progress of science, say others, than the replacement of the old reciprocating engine by the present steam-turbine. The Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington) reports that this, the world's first mercury boiler, has been in regular operation since September, carrying approximately 3,500 kilowatts of the commercial load of the Hartford lighting plant of the General Electric Company, whose officials predict a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. of fuel by its use. This is the same company, it is pointed out, that installed the first commercial size steam-turbine in this country.

The new mercury boiler is the result of ten years' experimentation by Dr. William Leroy Emmet of the General Electric Company. To transfer the stored-up power of fuel into mechanical energy, it uses everything at least twice. The fuel-gases are used for four distinct purposes before being allowed to escape up the smoke-stack, and the mercury is used over and over without being allowed to escape at all. Best of all, aside from installing new boilers, it will not be necessary, we are informed, to scrap or redesign present power-stations to obtain the benefit of this process.

Photograph by courtesy of the General Electric Co.

THE INVENTOR

Dr. W. L. Emmet, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company.

Essentially the new invention appears to be a turbine engine run by vaporized mercury instead of by steam. Here is the story of how it works, gathered largely from news bulletins of *Science Service*, and supplemented by the dispatches of press observers on the spot at the first public demonstration:

"Mercury is turned into vapor in a boiler much smaller than those now in use for steam, and the vapor does its first work in driving a special mercury-vapor turbine. This cools the vapor only slightly, and it is still over three times as hot as boiling water when it goes into a condenser where it is cooled by water, just as in any ordinary power system. But the water used to condense it is turned into steam at a high pressure, carrying much heat. This is because while mercury does not boil and vaporize below 677° F., water boils at 212° F., and turns into steam. This steam, after going through a superheater, is sent into other turbines or engines of the ordinary type, just as tho it came from prosaic boilers instead of the mercury-condenser.

"Meanwhile the mercury vapor, having gone through the condenser, has turned into fluid quicksilver again, and is ready for another round-trip through the boiler. The tremendous range of the process is due to this fact that mercury condenses at about three times the heat of water. Added to this is the fact that mercury can pick up more heat from the fire and deliver it more easily and faster than water.

"The fuel-gases, which are hotter than those from an ordinary steam-boiler, are used first, of course, to vaporize the mercury in the boiler. Then they pass through the superheater mentioned above. After this they are used to heat again the returning liquid-mercury and are then passed through the feed-water heater before they are finally allowed into the smokestack. By thus using and reusing in a completely interlocked chain, fuel-gases, mercury and steam, the temperature range of operation is more than doubled, according to some estimates."

Refinements and modifications are, of course, planned, based on facts and figures to be gleaned from the initial commercial performance of the process. Some engineers, it appears, question the continued performance of metal under the various unusual temperatures. Others consider the danger from mercurial poisoning, either to the community or to the attendants. As to the last, the inventor, Dr. Emmet, is reassuring:

"In the first place, all joints are welded so that it is impossible for mercury to escape except through accident, and arrangements are such that leakage, if it should occur, will go into the stack, where it can do no harm."

That the process is not yet ready for general commercial application, he admits. Further development, it seems, involves a very large amount of experimentation in methods of construction and in proportioning boilers and condensers. We are further told that the manufacture of these boilers is so intricate that it will be several years probably before the larger boilers can be in operation. On the other hand, visualizing eventual adoption of the process on a big scale, a glance at the World Almanac shows the world's yearly production of mercury ranges between six and ten million pounds, with from 30 to 40 per cent. coming from the United States. Whether there is a limitation here on the possible development of the process remains to be seen. That it is worth careful watching meanwhile by engineers may be inferred from the statement of Watson Davis of Science Service, writing in the New York *World:*

"The efficiency of the mercury-vapor-steam combination will be equal to that of internal-combustion or Diesel engines without necessarily depleting our oil resources, since it will run on any sort of fuel that will furnish the necessary heat. Another advantage is that the turbines furnish their power in rotary form that is directly usable, without the translation that is necessary before the back-and-forth motion of the automobile engine, for example, can be applied to the wheels. Gas-engines can use as much as 35 per cent. of the heat of the fuel, and similar economy in power-plants through use of the mercury process must be welcome to engineers and those who pay electric-light bills. The ideal steam-engine has a thermal efficiency of only about 23 per cent., while in practise only about 17 per cent. efficiency is achieved. The wasteful locomotive uses only about 8 per cent of the fire's heat.

"Mercury is not so easy to confine as water, and if its vapor gets loose it provides a poison-gas attack. Ordinary packing will

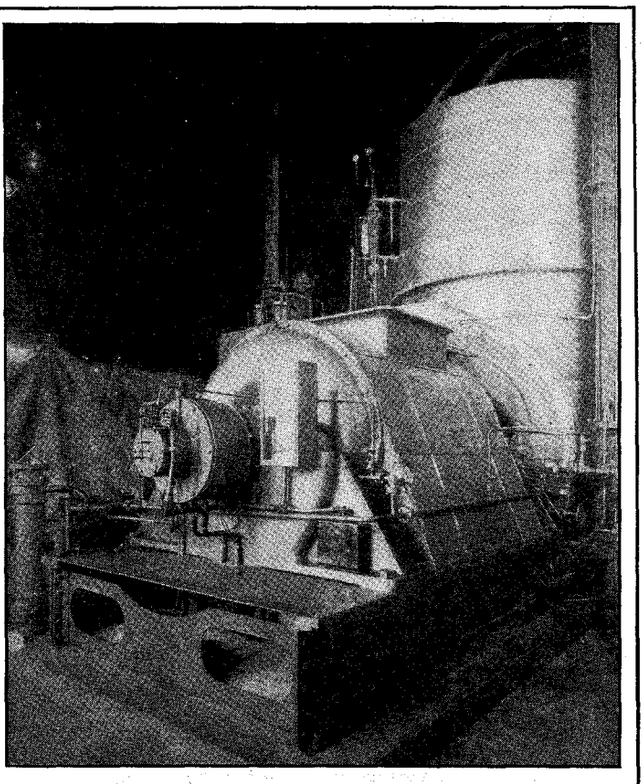
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not hold it in, and all joints of the new equipment need to be welded. But its vapor drives a turbine with less trouble than steam, and the boiler is always clean and never corrodes. The mercury, costing nearly a dollar a pound, makes many round-trips in the new boiler, turbine, and condenser, and is not thrown away like water. Only about five pounds of mercury will be required as a permanent investment for each kilowatt of capacity of the new process."

A real revolution in power production is what the process means, according to Samuel G. Ferguson, vice-president of the company now using it commercially. He adds:

"At present here in this population of 175,000 we are spending $1,500,000 annually for coal to supply electricity for light and power. With this new mercury process our coal bill will be cut in half. This is especially important for New England, whose manufacturers have been facing the problem of competing with those much nearer the coal-fields."

Two power-plants where one grew before is the promise of Dr. Emmet, according to *The World*, which adds: "Equipment of double capacity can be installed in the space of present boilers. Those who generate the power of the world are watching Hartford."



THE MERCURY-VAPOR POWER UNIT AT WORK

Condenser and generator as installed at the Hartford Electric Light Company's Plant.

SAVING WATER FROM BURNT AIRSHIP GASOLINE—The cruising radius of airships, such as the dirigible *Shenandoah*, will be greatly increased as a result of an invention by the Government's aeronautical and scientific experts, we are told in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin*, which says:

"The device makes it possible for the ship to burn up its store of gasoline without loss of weight and without increase of buoyancy. This will result in the saving of many thousands of dollars' worth of the expensive helium gas that lifts the ship, and which otherwise would have to be released and wasted in the air to keep it from rising to dangerous heights. The principle involves the condensation of the water-vapor, resulting from the burning of the gasoline, and the retaining of it in the craft as ballast. Gasoline is composed of carbon and hydrogen. When burned, the products are carbon dioxid, carbon monoxid, and water-vapor. The first two gases escape. The last is condensed. Since gasoline requires more than three times its weight of oxygen for complete combustion, and since about a third of that goes to form water, the weight of the condensed water is somewhat greater than that of the original gasoline. This keeps the weight of the airship constant and makes unnecessary a loss of the lifting gas, which heretofore has been a feature of long flights. In an airship without the condensing device, the craft grows lighter as the voyage progresses, owing to the consumption of the liquid fuel. This results in the airship rising higher and higher, until some of the buoyant gas has to be liberated. Airships of the future equipped with the compensating water-condensation device will be able to carry up fuel in quantity only limited by the buoyancy of the craft and the requirements of space, and will be able to burn it without releasing a compensating quantity of the precious helium gas. Water-condensation apparatus will be installed on the *Shenandoah*, formerly the *ZR-1*, before long flights through the polar regions or elsewhere are attempted, according to present plans of the government experts. If the airship of commercial type, the *ZR-3*, that is now being built for the United States by the German Government is successfully delivered to this country, it will also be equipped with the new invention."

BETTER CROSSING GATES

GRADE-CROSSINGS may not be abolished everywhere, for many years to come; but we can at least have improvement in our highway gates, thinks a correspondent of *The Railway Age* (New York). With the increase in accidents to trains from collision with vehicles at crossings, does not the highway grade-crossing, he asks, merit something of the same treatment as a grade-crossing with another railway? To quote further:

"Judging from a number of photographs, I take it that the crossing gate used by the English railways at the few crossings to be found in that country is quite different from the flimsy arm used in this country. It appears to be a substantial gate which, when not barring movement on the highway, swings over the railway tracks. With this arrangement the crossing watchman undoubtedly is constantly on the alert, since any failure to stop highway traffic at the approach of a train would cause the gates to be smashed and bring sure detection of his neglect of duty. The effect of such gates on the crossing watchmen would be the same as that of the smash signals used at drawbridges on the enginemen. They would receive almost unfailing attention.

"If there is fear that smashing a gate might damage a locomotive, a fragile wooden arm extending over the tracks when vertical gates were lowered would serve the same purpose in keeping the crossing watchman attentive.

"But, with the growing menace of crossing collisions to trains, should not the railroads take still further steps to insure safety and provide signals for their trains interlocked with the highway crossing gates? There might be some objection to this plan because of the fact that the gates would have to be closed against highway traffic for a longer interval before the arrival of a train than is now the case, in order to give the train a clear signal at a location a half-mile or more away. The result, it might be argued, would be an unwarranted slowing down of highway traffic. It does not seem to me that this would be the case, because, by way of compensation for the longer waiting period necessary at an interlocked crossing, the driver of a motor-vehicle would have the advantage of not having to slow down at all when the gates did not bar his movement. As long as the gates were open to him the motorist would know that they were closed to trains and protected by adequate signals.

"The present flimsy crossing gate which does not effectually bar all entrance to the tracks affords little assurance to the engineman that his train will not hit a motor-car at some 'protected' crossing. Knowledge of the fallibility of crossing watchmen does not allow the motorist to be sure that the way is clear for him even when crossing gates are up. If a crossing is dangerous enough and busy enough to require protection twenty-four hours a day, does it not require 100 per cent. protection instead of the makeshift variety now afforded, which trusts everything to the fallible human factor?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PUTTING OUT A FIRE WITH A STEAM-SHOVEL

AN UNDERGROUND FIRE in the Pittsburgh seam of coal near Charleroi, Pennsylvania, bids fair to be extinguished after almost a year of effort, we are told in *The Steam Shovel and Dredge Magazine* (Washington). The area of the fire is approximately six acres, and all known means had been tried without success to extinguish it, when finally cutting the fire off by means of an open trench was resorted to. We read:

"This cut is approximately 1,000 feet long, averaging 45 feet deep at the ends, and running up to sixty-five feet at the center of the cut. It will average sixty-five feet wide on top and twenty-five to thirty feet in width at the top of the coal when completed.

"Drilling was handled with jack-hammers and well-drills, but the greater bulk with well-drill holes, using 40 per cent. dynamite. Cuts were made in very low lifts due mostly to cave-ins to old workings, as the cut is undermined with old workings and quite dangerous. Only a shovel mounted on continuous treads could be used. Effective drilling was difficult, because of many holes going through to old workings, the location of which could not be determined in advance, and the consequent loss of these holes for blasting purposes. The work has been in progress since February 10, 1923, in which time about 70 per cent. of the total 80,000 cubic yards have been handled. The equipment consists of a continuous-tread revolving shovel, two four-car trains of three-yard cars, and two twelve-ton dinkies of 36-inch gage.

By courtesy of the "Steam Shovel and Dredge" (Chicago)

STEAM-SHOVEL AT WORK EXTINGUISHING A FIRE

Where the Youghiogheny and Ohio Coal Company is excavating to cut off a serious underground coal-mine fire from its main works at Charleroi, Pennsylvania.

"Work is carried on in two shifts of nine hours each, and yardage runs as high as 800 yards per day, the shovel handling material that often is too bulky to pass through the dipper. Large rocks are either chained to the dipper and loaded on the car or are cast back of the shovel to be jackhammered into sizes that will pass through the shovel dipper.

"The upper twelve feet of clay was cast over the sides, and the remainder hauled to waste at either end of the cut by two dinky trains. The remaining 30 per cent. of material is solid rock and hard slate, and progress is slow and difficult because of cave-ins and mine gas and gaseous fumes leaking from the fire. Some of the material being loaded is too hot to handle with bare hands.

"It is believed that this is the first piece of work of this nature to be undertaken by a contractor, and also the first on which a small revolving shovel was used. The shovel has proven its worth because of its flexibility of movement, and being able to go from place to place as the condition of fire warranted, moving, hauling or blasting.

"To date the work has been carried on without accident, but the hazard is greater as excavation comes closer to the coal. It is hoped that the work will be completed in a few weeks without accident and in time to load out the coal so as to form an effective cut-off to the fire."

A BRIDGE TO RESIST HURRICANES

THE WORST "TWISTERS" that the Gulf of Mexico can produce will be powerless to budge the new Rigolets Bridge on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, about thirty miles east of New Orleans, if the expectations of the builders are fulfilled. The railroad here crosses a tidal pass connecting Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain. For many miles on each side it traverses a salt marsh along the Gulf coast and is subject to violent hurricanes which at times have caused severe damage. During storms of 1909 and 1915 several of the plate girder spans were carried away by the combined action of wind, waves and current. We read in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"Tropical hurricanes originating at the eastern end of the Caribbean Sea and blowing through the Gulf have a diameter of about 250 miles, with a rotary velocity as high as 125 miles per hour. It is this rotary velocity which does the damage. The maximum velocity due to hurricanes has never been determined, since men can not stay on the bridge during these storms, and registering instruments could not be used under such conditions.

"The present bridge at the Rigolets was reconstructed in 1902, but the storm of 1909 destroyed eight of the deck girder spans. A temporary timber trestle was built to close the gap, and in 1911 seven 60-foot girder spans were built. The hurricane of 1915 destroyed sixteen of the girder spans, and these have never been replaced, since the railway company had intended to build an entirely new bridge when financial conditions permitted. For this reason temporary trestles in place of these sixteen spans have been maintained since the storm mentioned.

"In its present state, therefore, the bridge consists mainly of two groups of steel girder spans, separated by a stretch of creosoted pile trestle.

"In the new bridge, which is intended to be substantial enough to withstand any hurricane likely to occur on the Gulf coast, there will be eight riveted spans, with a swing span, giving a total length of 3,097 feet. Special provision will be made for anchoring the spans to resist the force of hurricanes. Ten concrete cylinder piers will support the spans, but the cylindrical pivot pier will be filled solid.

"Long timber trestles will form the approaches, as the marshes over which the line is located are too soft to sustain the road-bed. The greater part of the trestling will be filled, and owing to the soft ground there will be more material below the marsh level than above it. Since the placing and compacting of the fill will thus extend over considerable time, the trestles will be constructed of ample strength to carry trains for several years, thus allowing ample time for the embankment to settle and also providing for placing additional material as settlement occurs.

"Special interest centers in the design of the substructure, with piers sunk in loose material, standing in deep water, and exposed to heavy storm waves. After careful consideration of these violent lateral forces it was decided to adopt piers of annular or cylindrical form, of reenforced concrete. It is expected that the piers will be sunk to depths of 78 to 113 feet from mean sea-level.

"Concrete will be placed by means of buckets handled by derricks, as the specifications require a mix too dry for chuting. Steel reinforcement will consist of plain round bars of medium steel, and it is provided that these must be well protected from moisture on the storage dock before use.

"As there is no solid ground in the vicinity of the bridge, it was necessary to build docks for storage of materials and for camp buildings and other temporary structures. All these docks are on piles 50 to 60 feet long.

"For the construction of the bridge piers, twenty barges have been provided, eighteen of which were built new. The power barge is provided with three boilers, two air-compressors, a lighting plant, pumps, air receivers, and other equipment. One of the compressors can furnish air at 100-pound pressure for operating pneumatic hammers.

"The concrete barge is equipped with a sand and gravel bin, concrete-mixer, two derricks, two hoisting-engines, a boiler for furnishing steam for all engines, a lighting plant, water and fuel tanks.

"There are a number of pumps, including two for operating

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

jets while sinking the cylinders, and also two hydraulic excavators. There are also air-locks, air-receivers, feed-water heaters, riveting-hammers, calking-hammers, pipe-threading machines, and the necessary blocks, lines, and other small equipment. A diving outfit has been provided in case it may be required in overcoming obstacles in sinking."

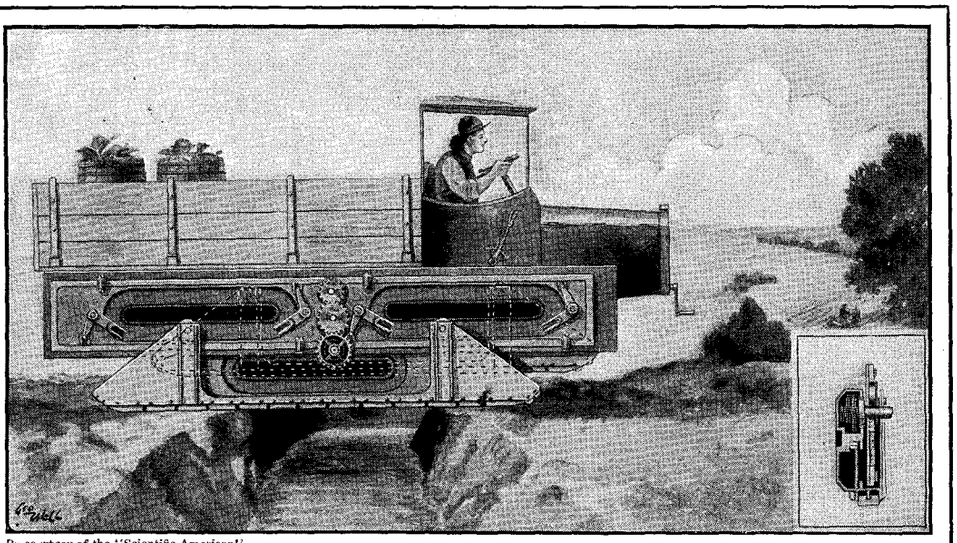
A WAGON THAT WALKS

A VEHICLE THAT MOVES BY STEPS, somewhat as an animal walks, has been invented in Germany. A writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, December) tells us that motor-cars moving in this way are not an absolute novelty. In fact, on perusing the annals of patent-offices many examples of schemes such as this could be found, tho none of them has gone beyond an experimental stage. It was left to a Berlin inventor, R. Venzlaff, to perfect the first full-sized vehicle of the wheelless type, and as the writer has had the good fortune to inspect it in actual operation, his account does not tell what is planned for the future, but what has actually been achieved. We read:

"The new vehicle comprises two pairs of runners about ten feet long, which, like the four feet of a horse, are alternately raised and lowered, the runners of each pair, the outer as well as the inside one, being rigidly connected with one another. Supposing the under-frame and body of the vehicle to rest on both pairs of runners, the engine will at first lift the two outer runners, leaving the car to rest on the inside pair; and, after moving it forward, will put them down on the soil, in order, immediately afterwards, to commence the same operation with the inside runners.

"The main difficulty met with in connection with any previous attempt to solve the problem was that the pair of runners temporarily lifted from the ground could not be lowered quickly enough, and placed in front of the under-frame, to enable the latter to move along uninterruptedly and without a hitch. This is for the first time realized in the new vehicle, where the pair of runners temporarily raised from the ground move forward past the under-frame at a more rapid rate than that at which the latter will presently glide across the pair of runners happening to rest on the ground. Inasmuch as the runners actually constitute rails on which the rollers carrying the under-frame are gliding, the consumption of energy is extremely low. Actual tests have shown a load of 6 to 8 tons to be conveyed by the vehicle driven by a low-power engine (25 horse-power) at a relatively high speed, 5 to 6 miles per hour, irrespective of any obstacle, such as tree-trunks lying on the road. The vehicle, as it were, throws a bridge across ditches, which accordingly are traversed with greatest ease; it will readily negotiate even considerable gradients. Inasmuch as the weight of the engine is of no importance, crude-oil engines can largely be used for driving this type of vehicle, thus reducing considerably the working expenses. Entire trains can be formed of such vehicles, tho only the front vehicle need be power-driven.

"The vehicle is, without any exertion and without the aid of any complicated mechanism, steered from the driver's seat by means of a hand-wheel altering at will the angle between the two sets of runners. Any curve can thus be readily described, the vehicle being even turned on the spot, without any forward or backward motion. The step of the car is under way altered at will between the normal figure and zero, thus enabling heavy gradients to be readily negotiated."



By courtesy of the "Scientific American"

THE TRUCK THAT WALKS LIKE A MAN

Instead of rolling on wheels this vehicle moves forward by the alternate forward thrusts of its two runners. It is said to be the first full-size vehicle of the wheelless type.

WORLD-WIDE BROADCASTING AT HAND

A NEW SYSTEM of broadcasting, introduced by the Westinghouse Company, is asserted by them to be the most important step since broadcasting itself was initiated. The system makes it possible for a speech or concert delivered at a central point to be received clearly by radio listeners with even the cheapest instruments in the area which is at present bounded by the Panama Canal Zone, Bermuda, the North Pole, and the Hawaiian Islands. This is done by sending out the original broadcasting on a very low wave-length with peculiar penetrating quality not possest by the high wave-lengths usually employed for broadcasting. The low wave-length broadcasting can not be heard by the ordinary receiver, but it can be picked up by special apparatus at the various stations and repeated to local listeners on the ordinary wave-lengths. It is thus possible for small local stations to obtain regularly material of the highest quality. The uses of such a system are obvious. In an editorial headed "The Whole World as Radio Audience," *The Post* (Pittsburgh) says of it:

"Radio service in the past few years has gone so far beyond the early forecasts of it that when we are informed now of a system of relaying broadcasts by which the peoples of the United States and neighboring countries may be treated as one audience, we may easily believe the prophecy that it will not be long until there will be a world crier as there used to be a town beadle.

"Now the Westinghouse Company has perfected a system by which great musical or other programs may be heard simultaneously by the people of the two Americas and their neighbors. By the new arrangement the highest talent may be obtained for each evening's entertainment. This great system is started by the establishment of a relaying station at Hastings (Neb.), the first of its kind in the world. Broadcasts will be picked up as easily and with the same apparatus in the far Western States as they are now in the Pittsburgh district.

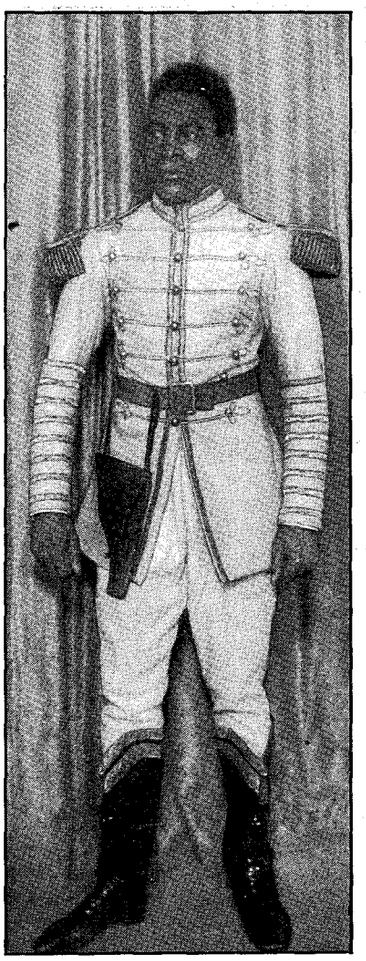
"What this will mean to the Government, to education, to business and to the candidates in National campaigns is beyond estimate. It should be of the utmost aid in relieving our Presidents of the hardships in speaking tours. The President can speak into a microphone in Washington and be heard distinctly throughout this country and its neighbors—by an audience estimated up to 200,000,000. In time, it is predicted, he will be able to speak in this way to the entire world—not in any instance through an announcer, but by his own voice wholly. On Sundays the people everywhere may hear the greatest preachers.

"With such a marvelous device to serve it, civilization ought to progress as never before, with the world made more interesting as well as wiser."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"EMPEROR JONES" IN PARIS

EUROPEAN CONSERVATISM IS HOLDING Eugene O'Neill at arm's-length, making him justify his artistic labors in accordance with their standards. Paris and Berlin have uttered a verdict. London we know was hospitable, for a limited time, to "Anna Christie," tho the enthusiasm of the critics was not quite matched by that of the people. Berlin would have none of it, and profest to see only a modern version of "La Dame aux Camelias." Paris was treated to "Emperor Jones," and found a puzzling ethnological problem that her own experience with black colonials did not help solve. The play was produced at the second state theater, the Odeon, in a translation by M. Maurice Bourgeois that frankly confest the difficulties involved in the transference of slang. All varieties of opinion seem to have been evoked. *Paris-Soir* sees in this work something comparable to our skyscrapers: "Only a masterpiece can give—through the screen of an adaptation—such a sensation of lyric power. Decidedly, when there are poets in America, they are on the scale of the buildings and the millionaires. Eugene O'Neill, epic-visionary, takes to pieces with a fable the mechanism of our civilization." Mme. Jane Catulle-Mendes, widow of the famous poet and dramatist, writes in *La Presse:* "Here is a work by a great lyrical and epic poet, possessing also a modern sense of irony, and, without detriment to its dramatic development, an exact and profound psychology." M. Charles Méré in *Excelsior* has some doubts of the propriety of producing the piece at the Odeon despite its "power of an elementary and primitive sort," while the critic of *Petit-Bleu* is a little more haughty. In selecting pieces for the Second Theater-Français, he opines, "pieces having a real literary or dramatic value should be chosen." Then there is a delicious little gesture: "'Emperor Jones,' I can very well believe, much 'amused' the Americans. In Paris this work seems to us of an art much too . . . summary."



Photograph by Gilbert Rene, (Paris)

THE FRENCH *EMPEROR JONES*

Habib Benglia, who represented the successive stages of the agony of *Jones* with rare realism in mimicry, in muscular contortion and in mental variety.

To recall the story to our own theater-goers, we quote the summary of Nozière in *L'Avenér* (Paris), a fine example of French imaginative criticism:

"In 'Emperor Jones' Mr. O'Neill shows us an intelligent negro who learned from the whites the value of daring and bluff. He has been a 'Jack-of-all-trades.' He has been a thief, a murderer, and has escaped from prison. In the course of these events he acquired the surface characteristics or veneer of the civilized man which gave him his ascendency over a tribe of blacks. He has milked his subjects shamelessly and sent the money to be stored in foreign banks.

"But he did not perceive about him the rumblings of revolt. He awakes in his palace: he has been abandoned by his followers. On a neighboring hill, men are conspiring together; others are beating the drum and making preparations for his downfall and punishment. He takes to flight. He has only to cross the forest and take refuge on a French gunboat and thus gain a free country where he will be able to enjoy the riches that he has unscrupulously acquired.

"This *Emperor Jones* is far superior to the disreputable white who had been his former master, and who is now awaiting his downfall. He cynically relies on his own strength. He believes himself superior to all superstitions.

"But in the night he loses his way and becomes hungry and afraid. The ghosts of his victims appear before him. He sees once more the time when the blacks were sold at public auction. He trembles in face of the threats of the sorcerer. His subjects are pursuing him. . . . The beating of their drums accompanies the sound of their footsteps. They are nearer to him; they seem to obsess the unfortunate man. He has cast off the ridiculous uniform which hindered his progress. He is no longer wearing his brightly polished boots. Within a few hours he has become again a primitive being in his supple nakedness. Finally he is shot by his subjects, who had lost time in the pursuit in molding silver bullets for this purpose. For he had convinced them that only silver bullets could kill him and that lead bullets would not penetrate his skin. Was not perhaps his bluff a reality? This superstition takes on an appearance of genuineness. Mr. O'Neill has succeeded in creating this troubled atmosphere, and the producer, Gaston Baty, has most ably seconded him.

"The first act—the scene between *Emperor Jones* and the bad white—has something ironic and fantastic about it that pleases me. The second act is a succession of scenes in the forest which savors of the monotonous. But Monsieur Benglia—who knows the value of color effects—enlivens the scenes with his talent. He breathes authority and incisiveness. He has the grace of an animal in his movements and shows himself to be a person of rare intelligence. He is handsome in appearance, and his gestures, attitude and dancing show admirable harmony and grace. His diction is clear, his enunciation distinct."

Charles Gilpin, who created the part here, has a rival in the French negro Habib Benglia, whom *La Comœdia* (Paris) describes as "magnificent in his truculent utterances and in the art of mimicry with which he depicts real life." Madelin in *L'Eclair* mentions an interesting difference:

"Monsieur Benglia as *Emperor Jones* was magnificent. All admired him, all praised him. We, however, wish to offer some comment on his conception of his part, as we had previously seen that marvelous American colored actor, Charles Gilpin, impersonate the *Emperor* in New York. From the outset the latter laid less stress on the intellectual side of his character, portraying

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

him rather as a heavy-witted, uncouth savage. And he was right in this. Yet this did not prevent Monsieur Benglia from making a very good impression.

"Monsieur Maurice Bourgeois's adaptation was excellent."

The review in *Le Quotidien* (Paris) reaches to greater heights of praise for the American author:

"Inasmuch as the dramatic interest centers on the revelation of states of mind, 'Emperor Jones' is certainly not a subject for the theater as we understand it in accordance with the too limited concepts of our old-fashioned school of dramatists. It is a play whose depth and originality are unquestionably but imperfectly rendered in the French version. Yet it enables us to feel that this play, of the Shakespearean style, sometimes attains the beauty of 'Macbeth' and 'King Lear.'

"The scenic requirement for such a work represents one of the most difficult tasks that could confront a French producer. Gaston Baty has displayed once more his ingenious versatility as a producer. In the ghostlike gray-black forest created by the decorator, Monsieur Fuerst, the movements of the actors and the play of the lights always harmonize exactly with the underlying theme of the play."

IS POETRY READ?—Tho you may think people read poetry, they don't, declares Frank Ernest Hill, in the *New Republic;* and this is why: It is "edged out of life, limited by other forms of art to subjects too vague and sapless for their use." More:

"Poetry was once the mother of proverbs. To-day a poet must not be didactic.

"Poetry was the source of fiction and for centuries its chiefest fount. Now if a story is really good as a story, it must be told in prose.

"Poetry once included all forms of drama. To-day the poet must not poach in the preserves of the serious play, and much less in those of farce or comedy.

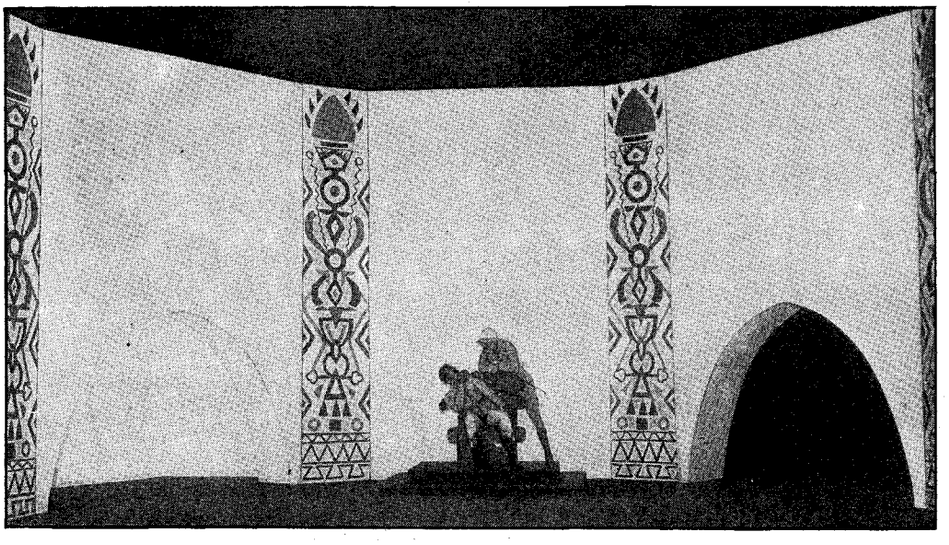
"In other words, the present conventions of his craft forbid the poet to do anything vital. He obeys them in the main, and wonders why his writing goes unread.

"Of course it would be unjust to blame the poet too severely for what is his misfortune. He has had to accept or oppose almost universal conceptions, and it must be said for him that he has not always accepted. But his battle—evident in the challenge of old forms, the battering at the walls of poetic diction, the incursions into modern realism—has not won much for him. And it is not kindness to persuade the poet he has had a victory when all the tokens are of a repulse.

"The poet may never be able to make poetry useful again. It was useful a thousand, even a hundred years ago, but the usefulness has in a great measure gone out of it, and it is not easy to put back into an art something that has departed. Yet, plainly, if the magic is to be restored, it must be by the simple process of taking back from those who took from poetry. The poet must compete successfully with the now vital forms of literature. He must seize his readers with the imperious force of a great novelist or a great playwright. Of course this does not mean that his poetry will be any the less poetry. It rather means that in becoming more life it will become more poetry. It means that if the verse form is to survive importantly, it must satisfy the poetic craving in humanity with the fundamental in story, dialog, and idea. In all these poetry is now weak. 'The Everlasting Mercy' is probably the greatest poetic narrative of the century. It illustrates the poetic failing of the century in decorating a second-rate story with first-rate verse."

IMPARTIAL HISTORY IMPOSSIBLE

OUR HISTORY TEXT-BOOKS may be censored, rejected, revised, in our effort not to be pro-British, or at least to be neutral or pro-American. How are we to teach history without bias? The London *Daily Telegraph* has overheard the controversy raging here as to whether the text-books of history have a British bias, and while feeling that it "is not a matter upon which any British opinion could be useful," expresses its sympathy with "any earnest citizen seeking for a book and a method of teaching history which should not sway the mind of youth in any direction." Applying the problem to Britain itself, the editorial shows how the ideal is not so easy of realization:



THE AUDIENCE CHAMBER OF *EMPEROR JONES*

The scene, suggestive of barbaric Africa, was designed by M. Fuerst. The two figures are *Jones* and *Smithers* at the moment the white man tells the negro his throne is tottering.

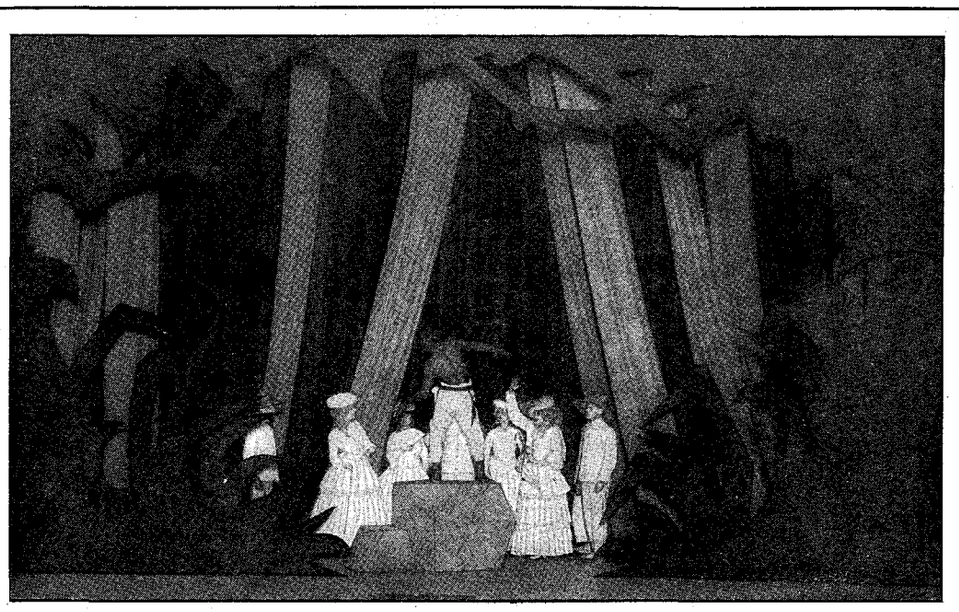
"To keep the more violent hues of party out of text-books is, indeed, easy enough. Some of us who can remember school histories written to glorify, or otherwise, Charles I, may feel that nowadays all is well. But tho the text-book casts a cold, colorless light on the great controversies and their champions, tho the author writes without passion or favor, tho he is not the slave of any party's catchwords, it is inevitable that his work should have some bias. The proportion in which he displays events, the amount of space which he gives to the fighting of Henry V and to the Lollards, to the Young Pretender and to the Industrial Revolution, will influence children's minds. Whether he writes better about the Elizabethans than the Middle Ages will have an effect upon children's notions of the forces which have made our State. What the teacher says is, indeed, still more potent than what the text-book prints. But the teacher, tho he makes it a point of honor not to train children to echo his mind, will also be a propagandist. His standards of value are passed on to the rising generation.

"Perhaps a cynic may say that a corrective is to be found in the natural tendency of youth to criticize and scorn its pastors and masters. It is more to the purpose to argue that the text-book and the teacher in their selection of events and topics are not independent; they are working to a syllabus or for an examination. What is to be taught has been decided for them by authority, which means in practise the prevailing school of scholarship tempered by public opinion. But this does not offer any assurance against bias. Who will be bold enough to contend, with the evidence of the last century before him, that the judgment of 1923 as to the relative importance and influence of the great men and the conspicuous events, the economic and the spiritual forces of the past, is beyond appeal? Yet we must inevitably try to impress upon youth that judgment, and our teaching of history becomes, even in spite of ourselves, propaganda of the dominant opinions of the time, colored by our difficulties, our disappointments, our anxieties, and our victories."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HARVARD'S CLIQUES UNDER FIRE

HARVARD IS THE HOME of new problems. Last year she was shaken to the core over race discrimination. Now she faces a renovation of her social code. "Harvard is run by cliques," declare two of her seniors, who might simply content themselves with being among the more fortunate. Instead they desire to change things. The private-school man, it seems, gets all the spectacular honors outside the class-room; the public-school man shines in the class-room and walks away with most of the scholastic honors. The first has social and financial prestige; the other often works his way through and never expects to drink tea on Boston's "Back Bay." A young gladiator in Harvard's senior class, Corliss Lamont, has thrown down the gage, and intends to fight this condition. He is seconded by another senior, Charlton MacVeagh, whose line of attack runs rather closer to the faculty itself. Lamont is the son of Thomas W. Lamont of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. MacVeagh is a grandson of Wayne MacVeagh, and his father is an official of the United States Steel Corporation. As the managing editor of *The Harvard Crimson*, he lately astonished "the yard" by an article headed "Harvard 'B' Damned," the point being an ironical estimate of grades. "It is popularly conceived that 'C' is a 'gentleman's mark.' That is what damns the 'B.' A gentleman may be delineated in an epigram, but certainly he is not a man with a ridiculously small head who sleeps through lectures to a hopeful 'C' and damns any one who has self-respect enough to aim higher." Mr. MacVeagh is as much an accuser of the faculty as of the student. The New York *Times* presents the new Harvard situation as the two knights reveal it to Silas Bent. This writer took the precaution to interview James W. D. Seymour, Secretary of the University for Information, and Secretary for Alumni Affairs, who admitted that this situation at Harvard was not new, and that there was nothing sensational in the articles by Lamont and MacVeagh. We read:



THE VISION OF THE SLAVE-MARKET

One of the scenes of ancestral memory pictured in the Paris production of O'Neill's "Emperor Jones."

"MacVeagh and Lamont formed last year the Harvard Debating Union, modeled somewhat on the Oxford Union, in an effort to interest private-school men at Harvard in current public questions. (The high-school men take a lot of interest in them as it is, talk them at the Liberal Club and study them for debates.) MacVeagh formed a Conservative Club of twenty-five members and Lamont a Progressive Club of the same size, and they debated, under parliamentary rules, such subjects as the recognition of Soviet Russia, the ship subsidy, the World Court, and the French invasion of the Ruhr. This was a constructive move toward remedying the situation at Harvard, of which both complain. The union is still going strong and has good audiences, considering the counterattractions at Harvard.

"Lamont explained to me that the attitude of private-school men did not mean necessarily that they were lazy; an editorship or captainship might cost as much hard work as a *magna cum laude*. He was inclined to make little of social activities as a factor in the situation, but he admitted that they had a bearing."

Mr. Lamont takes up the tale in his own words:

"Private-school men come for the most part from families which have social prestige, and men from old Boston families, who have been to Groton or St. Mark's or some other preparatory school, are sent to Harvard as a rule. Private-school men from other towns meet the mothers and sisters of Boston men and are invited to dinners and dances and all that. Public-school men aren't invited, and probably wouldn't go if they were.

"That is the social situation. What the fate of Back Bay daughters would be without Harvard next door is inconceivable. It is too horrible to meditate upon. Perhaps there would be enough native Bostonians to meet the crisis, but at present the private-school man is doing a splendid job for Boston society.

"The social phase is more pronounced at Harvard than at Yale or Princeton because Yale and Princeton men have to go to New York. Boston is right here.

"The 'peak of social success at Harvard itself is supposed to consist in election to one of the eight so-called final clubs. This is a great diversion for the private-school men, and in the class of 1923 eighty-two of the eighty-five members elected to final clubs were private-school men. It is in this circle that most of those 'precious associations' and friendships we hear so much about are formed.

"Now, the private-school man is right in feeling that broadening his acquaintance and making friends is an important part of his career at college. The public-school man might do well to pay more attention to it. The final clubs are not barred to him at all, in spite of the talk about snobbery at Harvard; and he might find it profitable to try to 'make' them, notwithstanding the numerous clubs and fraternities outside the final-club group.

"When you say that Harvard is run by a clique of private schools, you are not far wrong. There is little doubt who runs undergraduate Harvard, in the usual undergraduate interpretation of the word run. Private-school men are in almost complete control of extra-curriculum activities, sports, the musical clubs and glee club, the Red Book and college publications. Private-school men (meaning by that the graduates of all endowed institutions, such as Andover, Browne, Nichols and Groton, as well as the Roxbury Latin School, which some may regard as a public school) run the college; but the public school gets the scholastic honors.

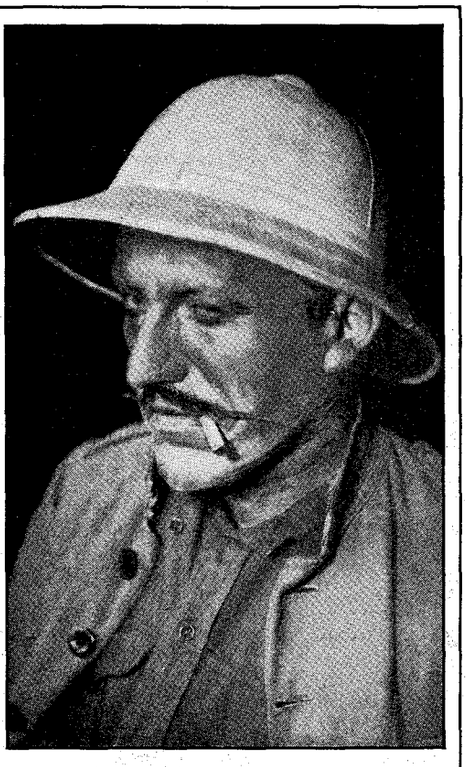
"I don't mean that either group is superior to the other. Proficiency in extra-curriculum work alone or proficiency in studies alone is no criterion. Their aims are different. Each group overdoes the thing it comes here to do. The ideal remedy would be to bring them together, so that both groups would try as hard for scholastic honors as for extra-curriculum distinction; but I think the sons of well-to-do men should certainly take more interest in their studies, and I think there is more hope of getting them to do it than to persuade the public-school men of the importance of athletic and club work.

"In the entire group of university sport managers in the class of 1923 the manager of the wrestling team was the only

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

high-school graduate. During the freshman year the only high-school managers were in the golf and rifle teams. But the public-school men had debating almost to themselves, and that has been the case for years. In the class of 1923 the public-school men showed about twice as well as the private-school men in winning scholastic honors. They took all the highest honors, three-fourths of the honors, and more than two-thirds of the *summa cum laude*.

"The private-school men have better cultural backgrounds and might be expected to take more interest in scholastic work. The truth is that they believe the managerial and executive ability and the acquaintances gained in extra-curriculum work are more valuable. They think it will count for more after they leave college. It is the kind of work which develops personality. It gives poise and self-confidence. A managership competition has proved the making of many a timid and self-conscious boy. But it is in releasing and developing personality rather than in training the mind that extra-curriculum work is most to be prized."



AN AMERICAN TYPE FIGURED BY A FRENCH ACTOR

M. Chalner as the brutal and blasphemous *Smithers* in O'Neill's "Emperor Jones."

Mr. Lamont lifts the blame for a moment from the shoulders of the student to place it on the man outside who is to become his employer when he goes out into the world:

"Business firms prize personality most. They steer clear of the Phi-Beta-Kappa man. They are afraid he will be academic and impractical. And it is perfectly true that only one type goes after scholastic honors to the exclusion of everything else. The public-school man doesn't often become a 'big man.' That distinction generally falls to the private-school man, who in most cases puts it first. Lucky indeed is the private-school man who has never been stung by the 'big man' bee. He is better off if he doesn't feel that his future depends on the 'prominence' he gains in college. It is this striving for prominence in extra-curriculum work that keeps him from excelling in purely scholastic pursuits. He is capable of excelling there. He overdoes athletics, the social life and loafing."

The private-school man is a better man mentally when he enters Harvard than when he leaves it, according to Mr. MacVeagh. He comes with "a surplus of education" and instead of increasing the surplus he draws upon it. Then, too:

"One of the disheartening features of college education is the appalling lack of any élan or spirit of inquisitiveness. If the member of a course were required to do a little studying, he might almost become interested. He might read books to find out what they had to say, and listen to lectures to see whether the professor agreed or differed with other authorities. As it is he prefers to take his time and look life over. After two years of surveying mortality he is likely to find that he has a lot of unexpended mental energy and nothing to use it on. He has a good mind and the wish to use it, and it is the good minds rather than the best brains that the college should attend to. If he were gently pushed toward certain interests, he might be considerably pleased.

"Men who are indifferent to their own education and intense only about the weather are too boring even to marry.

"Aspiring freshmen whose former connections and future hope are bound up in Harvard will not be scared away by having to study twice as hard as their predecessors, or about one-quarter as hard as they did in school. The enrolment has got to drop. In selecting from the crowds outside the gates, it might be as well to pick those who, in the face of higher scholastic standards, still desire to come to Harvard. This would not put a premium on genius, but on good minds, and—tho I am afraid of the word and its connotations—on earnestness."

COMPULSORY CULTURE

HE USED TO BE A MARKED MAN who had made a trip abroad. Now distinction seems to accrue to those only who have made fifty. A novel proposal was recently made by Dr. Livingston Farrand, the president of Cornell, that every American, preferably before the age of twenty-five, be by law compelled to spend a year or two in foreign travel. The country, he thinks, would reap a benefit. The proposal has much to commend it, thinks the Boston *Transcript*, tho "as a practical matter, such a rule is not likely to be placed on the statute books, certainly in this country." At the same time this paper invites Europeans and Asiatics to consider the benefits of such a scheme. Contemplating the actuality of the proposal:

"If so many men who have achieved eminence in the councils of the national Legislature, or elsewhere have climbed high on the ladder of a public career, have failed to find the time or the means to venture beyond the shores of the United States, how, pray, can the great generality of the less gifted of their countrymen hope to enjoy the advantages that come from sojourning among foreign peoples? For many years to come, foreign travel, it would seem, must continue a privilege for a few, not a part of the routine of the many.

"There is too much work to be done here to permit of the voluntary exile of a million or so American youths a year.

"Yet the president of Cornell is right in declaring that foreign travel enlarges and widens one's perspective, opens one's eyes to the faults of one's countrymen, and enables the traveler to return better qualified than before to perform the duties of citizenship. No man was a better Englishman or better served the empire than the late Lord Bryce, who spent so many years studying the institutions and the cultures of other peoples. It is, nevertheless, possible for a much-traveled man to be as narrow and circumscribed in his perspective as one whose life has been spent within the limits of a single township. The test and the criterion is not the mileage accumulated in other continents, but the breadth of the point of view of the individual. Emerson, tho he had not traveled on the Continent in his early years, as did others of his contemporaries, was at home in the thought and literature of the Old World, both ancient and modern; he had the cosmopolitan rather than the narrowly provincial outlook on the world.

"Reading, contacts with men of affairs, the intelligent reading of the day's news—these, in many instances, are hardly less effective than travel in enlarging one's perspective to include the whole, and not a segment of humanity.

"'Travel, in the younger sort, is a part of education: in the elder, a part of experience,' wrote Francis Bacon, centuries before the discovery of the steamboat and the railroad train. 'He that travelleth into a country before he hath some entrance into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel.' The mere going on a journey is not enough; there must be some training of the mind, some development of the powers of appreciation before travel can leave behind it anything but a blurred series of impressions, and a confused mass of misconceptions. Travel in 'the elder' sort is the kind that in Bacon's eyes produced the happiest and the most lasting results, and not the least important of the tasks in which President Farrand and his associates in the educational world are engaged, we would venture to suggest, is to give young men and women the background to enable them to travel, when they do travel, intelligently and not with their eyes blindfolded."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE PAYMASTERS ON THE PREACHERS' WAGES

A CIRCUIT-RIDER in the Ozarks has seven churches in his charge, and he writes: "My income last month was $14.50, while I pursued my way over rough roads and often on dark nights to preach the gospel to a primitive people." Millionaires are not numerous in the Ozarks, and, of course, this is an extreme case of ministerial impoverishment. But the letter lends point to the discussion being carried on concerning the preachers' wages. In our issue of December 15 we reviewed an article in *The Homiletic Review* comparing preachers' wages with wages for labor, which is followed up in *The Review* by an article on what laymen think of the salaries of their spiritual guides. All of the laymen quoted approach the subject sympathetically, but two of them suggest that while we talk of wages we also look to the improvement in the quality of ministerial timber. Meagerness in salary, we are told, may, in some instances, be not unconnected with meagerness in intellect. Another reminds us that the ministry is not the only "white-collar" profession to suffer from the disparity between old-fashioned salaries and present-day prices. Still, it is generally agreed that the preacher should receive not only enough to keep him from blushing every time he passes his butcher and grocer, and to save him from anxiety concerning his family when he is too old to ascend his pulpit, but enough to buy food for his mind as well. But bricks can not be made without straw, and here is a plan presented by W. Hume Logan, president of the Dow Company, Louisville, Kentucky, in a letter to *The Review:*

"I would suggest that each denomination at its State and national conventions get a laymen committee to introduce, and then the convention pass, a resolution recommending, say, that all preachers' salaries under $1,000 be increased 40 per cent.; $1,000 to $1,500, 35 per cent.; $1,500 to $3,000, 30 per cent.; $2,000 to $3,000, 25 per cent.; $3,000 to $4,000, 20 per cent.; $4,000 to $5,000, 15 per cent.; $5,000 or over, 10 per cent.; and include in the resolution the printing and mailing of a copy to every official board of the church. This, I think, will make a good start in the right direction."

After all, the Church is a business organization, too, and Landing F. Smith, of St. Louis, would insist that every church be operated on a business basis so far as its finances are concerned, and that "only well-trained and efficient ministers be employed." Members who will not contribute their share should be eliminated, as is done in clubs and other organizations. The principle of the Golden Rule and efficient administration were applied to a church in Danville, Virginia, with marked success, writes H. R. Fitzgerald, president and treasurer of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, of that city. He goes on:

"While our church is not a very large one nor financially strong, we pay a salary of $5,000 per annum, together with a furnished parsonage and some other extras, and in addition to this it is a pleasure to our people to cooperate with the pastor and in the many little things that grow out of intimate association to make his life as cheerful and his leadership as effective as we can.

"It seems to me that the most effective remedy is in the direction of developing this spirit among the church members, and I rather expect that some good can be accomplished through the various conferences or ministerial organizations if they will in their organized capacity bring the matter more plainly to the attention of the various churches that are paying lower rates of salaries than they should."

Elimination of weak churches so far as is practicable is suggested by C. W. Dickerson, vice-president of the Timken and Detroit Axle Company, of Detroit—the son of "a Congregational minister who rendered fifty years of service to small churches and never received remuneration in money to the extent of over $1,200 a year." He suggests in a letter to *The Review:*

"If the evangelical denominations will further develop the community church idea by making this activity a big feature of the Federal Council of Churches in America, strong vigorous organizations could be established out of several weak ones and a pastor for each secured who could be paid a salary equal to the average return of his parishioners and not have to 'preach to those to whom he is in debt.'

"No church should in future be established (except under the leadership of a lay reader) until the membership can guarantee, with the help of the Home Mission Board or otherwise, a minimum salary of $1,800 per year in cash. This amount with the usual 'honorariums' would probably produce $2,000 per annum—which is little enough nowadays."

But the situation is unfortunately complicated by the fact that not a few of the clergy are overpaid, writes R. Fulton Cutting, New York financier and a prominent official in many companies. These clergy, he says, are not the highest salaried ones; "they are the incompetents. Pitifully clinging to a profession which they have mistakenly chosen and for which they have not the required talent, they would be more useful laying bricks." Therefore, he goes on,

"If we raise salaries we must at the same time endeavor to improve quality. The theological seminaries should apply a more discriminating intelligence test to candidates for the

THE UNUTTERABLE BEAUTY

By G. A. STUDDERT-KENNEDY

God give me speech, in mercy touch my lips,
I cannot bear Thy beauty and be still,
Watching the red gold majesty that tips
The crest of yonder hill,
And out to sea smites on the sails of ships,

That flame like sudden stars across the deep,
Calling their silver comrades from the sky,
As long and ever longer shadows creep,
To sing their lullaby,
And soothe the tired eyes of earth to sleep.

Thy radiancy of glory strikes me dumb,
Yet cries within my soul for power to raise
Such miracles of music, as would seem
Thy splendor in a phrase,
And store it safe for all the years to come.

O God Who givest songs too sweet to sing,
Have mercy on Thy servant's feeble tongue
In sacrificial silence sorrowing,
And grant that songs unsung,
Accepted at Thy Mercy Seat, may bring

New light into the darkness of sad eyes,
New tenderness to stay the stream of tears,
New rainbows from the sunshine of surprise,
To guide men down the years,
Until they cross the last long bridge of sighs.

The Southern Churchman (Richmond, Va.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ministry. Consecrated men of little learning have often been wonderfully successful in missionary and pastoral work, but their lack of knowledge is no reason for believing that they have lacked that peculiar native quality which we call 'intelligence,' which the colleges are now seeking to measure by scientific tests. The clergy must be intelligent at the cost of numbers. . . . With fewer but more competent men in the ministry and with wiser intensification of religious effort, the Church will make more rapid progress."

Several others intimate as frankly that a meager intellectual ability is responsible for meagerness in pay. This is the view of George M. Verity, of the American Rolling Mills Company, Middletown, Ohio, who writes:

"In its present status the profession must draw to it many men who are probably not worth any more than they receive. The great need of the Church is for big men of large vision, of great understanding, of greater ability and of outstanding qualities of leadership.

"The average church that pays its pastor $1,500 a year, no doubt needs a $3,000 man. The one that pays $3,000, needs a five or six thousand dollar man to meet effectively and successfully the problems of the church and the community to be served.

"If, perchance, the church that pays $3,000 has a $6,000 man, as many have, it simply means that they are starving him mentally, spiritually, and materially. They are handicapping him and tying his hands so that he can neither progress nor perform as the situation demands.

"We need to raise the standard of the profession by putting it on a higher plane, one more comparable with compensation paid for other forms of service, carrying equal responsibilities."

But ministers are not the only ones to endure economic injustice, writes a correspondent whose name is withheld by *The Homiletic Review* on his own request. He remarks that we must bear in mind that "while it is true that ministers' salaries have not been advanced proportionately with the cost of living, the same is quite generally true of the entire 'white-collar' profession." He continues:

"We must also bear in mind that many ministers receiving very small salaries would, if they had gone into any other line of profession, probably be making very little money. Investigation would probably show that many lawyers and a considerable number of doctors and many architects throughout the country are making comparatively little when their income is considered in a parallel column with the wages paid to labor in our great cities. In considering a question of this kind we should make allowance for the conditions under which men live in the locality where they are making their living."

A COMMUNISTIC CHRISTENING—Moscow committed another blasphemy, we are told, when the city recently dedicated a child to Communism at a "civil christening" at which Isadora Duncan and a number of children danced to the strains of Schubert's "Ave Maria." The ceremony, writes Walter Duranty in the New York *Times*, was performed on the stage of the Free Opera House at the fifth anniversary Congress of the Woman's Department of the Communist party, and was attended by 4,000 people, among them many boys and girls. The child, daughter of peasant parents, was accepted by the aged "priestess" of the Red International, Klara Zetkin, and by Bukharin, one of the Executive Committee, who was himself "aflame with devotion to Russia's new religion." So, comments the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "in a great theater, before an immense audience of the faithful who deny God, a little child, clothed in red, in the arms of a revolutionary assassin, was dedicated to the 'cause of Communism!'" Perhaps, continues *The Enquirer*,

"Out of all this maniacal and emotional Russian saturnalia, good may come at last, as good came out of the French Revolution, but the orgies of the Soviets should serve to confirm Americans at least in their belief that reverence for God and devotion to country are inseparable. Under the shadow of America's flag christenings still will mean something more than a civil ceremony of dedicating the helpless to a life and works in which the conception of deity is denied."

AMERICA PURITAN UNDER THE SKIN

BOOTLEGGING, OBSCENE LITERATURE, salacious plays and other signs of moral degeneracy have given some people the idea that all that is left of American Puritanism is the tradition. It is a false assumption, argues the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, who says, scratch us, and you'll find we are still Puritans under the skin. Instead of being on the decline, Puritanism, he asserts, is an increasing force, which is not limited to particular sections, sects or creeds, and is developing into not only a national but a world-wide movement. Dr. Cadman is pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, and is a leader in his denomination who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic. It was with the expectation that the clergyman would say a few kind and regretful words about the demise of Puritanism in America that Rowland Thomas approached him for an interview. But Dr. Cadman was not prepared for a funeral. Rather, he finds Puritanism to be virile and growing. But it is not a belief or a creed that he speaks of. "It is a way of life," he says in the interview, which is published in the New York *Herald*. "It is a way of life which has been particularly characteristic of America ever since the beginning, but it is not, and never has been, the special possession of any one section of our country." New England never had a monopoly on it, for Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, we are told, were as Puritan as Jonathan Edwards. In fact, Dr. Cadman thinks that the South has become peculiarly the keeper of this spiritual portion of the national inheritance, and the interviewer quotes him as saying:

"To-day the South seems to me the stronghold of Puritanism in America in every respect but one—and that is the shadow cast on her education by the presence of the negro and the resultant race problem. Otherwise the characteristic outward manifestations of Puritanism, such as domestic integrity and simple religious faith, are especially noticeable there. But while the South is most advanced in Puritanism to-day, I question whether this way of life is not still and everywhere the predominant factor in the making of American civilization."

One proof which convinces Dr. Cadman that America is still completely Puritan at heart is that we insist on being "ruled" by Puritans, a fact "so definite and concrete that the dullest can not fail to see it or the most skeptical deny its existence." He observes:

"Every occupant of the White House for as far back as you care to go has been essentially a Puritan, and every aspirant to the White House has been essentially a Puritan to command the slightest chance of success. Can you imagine either of the two great parties, or any party for that matter, venturing to nominate a Presidential candidate of known loose life? It would be suicidal. In lighter affairs the American people may be willing to be catered to for their pleasure and entertainment by men of another type, but not when the serious business of their national life is involved. In that province they maintain an absolutely rigid standard of life and conduct."

For instance, Puritanism exprest itself in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the passage of the Volstead enforcement act. It has exprest itself also in "resistance to industrial or capitalistic aggression," and in the "increase in the detestation of war as a futile method of settling international disagreements." But, containing a combative element, it also expresses itself in the endless sectarian disputes raging since 1918, which Dr. Cadman believes have resulted in a loss to church unity greater than the gain to truth. "However," he goes on, "we must not forget that in all Puritan churches there is a common loyalty to Christ, just as behind all American partizan differences there is a common political instinct for unity of Americans." The whole spirit of the times, we are told, is on the side of these Puritan churches, because whatever else they may be, they are "incurably democratic." With that form of Puritanism which finds its expression in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bigotry and intolerance Dr. Cadman has no sympathy, but, he remarks, "such activity can not be rightly condemned until it is clearly understood." He thinks

"It is an unhealthy action of resistance on the part of certain Puritan forces to what they sincerely believe is a demoralization of the nation. The fact is that the Puritan at the bottom of his heart believes that religion is the basis of all political health and freedom, and that Christianity is the last word on the subject of religion. Hitherto in America he has been more or less willing, for the sake of the economic development of the nation, to set aside his cherished religious belief for what he has called the democratizing of the people. But he now thinks he sees in those on whom the blessings of this nature have been freely conferred a tendency to deny their source or even impeach it. And this tendency is nowhere more apparent than right here in New York City.

"Men who mistakenly put on masks and forsake Americanism are not alone in this feeling of misgiving and displeasure. It is wide-spread among intelligent and able citizens of Puritan descent or convictions. They no longer speak of democracy as a sort of religion, because they have now seen its reverse side and have begun seriously to ask themselves what would be the fate of the nation, with all the advantages of its historic freedom, which lets itself become cankered with elements that desire to escape the discipline that gave birth to that freedom and maintained it.

"Make no mistake about it. No foreign standards or codes of conduct which conflict with our predominant Puritanism will ever be allowed to exist in America. The whole country will refuse to tolerate them, without distinction of race or creed. For there is a sense in which Christians of all creeds and sects are one in this with all right-minded Hebrews. They all believe in a divine order in human society, and they all can teach each other and learn from each other and cooperate with each other in keeping that order complied with. For instance, nothing is more admirable than the Roman Catholic attitude toward marriage and the security of the family and home, and their attitude is being measurably adopted by millions of Protestants who perceive the evils of lax marriage laws."

BENDING THE TWIGS

"WISE MEN" OF THE MIDDLE WEST are putting into application the theory that religious teaching should have a place in the public school curriculum, and the test, considering the report that seven out of every ten children in the United States are not enrolled in any Sunday school or parochial school for religious instruction, will be watched from every corner of the country with deep interest. According to a news dispatch, the Minneapolis public schools are to conduct courses in religion for three half-hour periods each week, the courses having been worked out by the Minnesota Council of Religious Education with the cooperation and approval of the city school board. Pupils are to be excused to attend these classes during school hours, and the work is to be under the direct supervision of an interdenominational committee of ministers. Such a plan, remarks *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), "is a recognition of a principle whose validity relatively few intelligent persons seriously doubt, that is, that instruction in religion is an essential element of a good general education and a useful, even an indispensable, factor in training for good citizenship." The practical difficulty, we are told, has been to get such a conception of religion and of religious education as would make this principle actually true, and to secure such an administration of the program as would avoid the charge that the mechanism or the funds of the public school system were being used for the propagation of sectarian teaching. For, remarks the Chicago religious weekly,

"Sectarian teaching is not in fact either valuable in general education or useful as a preparation for citizenship. The drilling of children in sectarian dogmas does not promote their intelligence. On the contrary, it tends to close their minds to new truth, to diminish their power of independent thinking and in so far to retard the development of intelligence. Neither does the acceptance of such dogmas tend to good citizenship. It would be difficult to mention one sectarian doctrine the holding of which makes any man more fit to be a citizen in a democracy. We are prepared to assume, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the wise men of Minnesota have been able to frame a curriculum embodying those elements which have such value. The plan adopted does not appear to be open to the objection of making an unholy alliance between Church and State."

TRAVELERS WHO NEVER RETURN

NINE HUNDRED WOMEN AND GIRLS, nearly nineteen for every State in the Union, are still missing at the end of a year's search. What tragedy overcame them, whether they are dead or alive, is not known to friend or family. From this sad speculation it is comforting to turn to the announcement that the rest of the total of 11,000 reported by the police in thirty-three cities to be missing were found. To aid the traveler and to help find those who are lost or lured away is the work of the Travelers' Aid Society, which recently announced that last year it extended aid to more than 2,000,000 persons, many of them young girls. According to the report of John R. Shillady, general director of the National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies, summarized in the New York *Tribune*, thirty-seven cities reported a total of 31,638 men, women and children who had disappeared. Of these 2,500 had not been found by the end of the year. All the rest had been accounted for and returned to their homes. Proceeding:

"The service helps all travelers, from mere information-seekers to those in dire emergency. Police reports show that in this city 2,446 girls and women were reported missing, 1,652 of whom were girls under twenty-one years of age. Chicago recorded 1,549, Los Angeles, 1,020; Philadelphia, 1,006; St. Louis had 798; San Francisco, 471, and Detroit, 311. About 92 per cent. of the missing were finally found alive."

Large as these figures are, they represent, we are told, only about one-half of the actual number of those who actually drop out of sight at some time during the year. This is the opinion of Capt. John H. Ayers, chief of the New York Bureau of Missing Persons, whose statement is thus quoted in *The Tribune:*

"People often fail to report disappearing members of their family to us because they mistakenly fear we will bring publicity upon them, when that is the last thing we want to do.

"Many also drop out of sight who have no one sufficiently interested to make a report. In our best judgment, we feel it is fair to double our actual figures, making a total of 4,892 missing women and girls in this city, of whom 3,304 were under twenty-one years of age.

"If the same ratio of disappearance holds good for the United States as applies to New York, then we can arrive by an arithmetical computation at the total for the United States, which will approximate 60,000 girls who probably disappear annually. Of course, it must be understood that those are not permanent disappearances, as a very large per cent. are accounted for. Our record for last year was 98 per cent. found."

AN ELASTIC CODE—Perhaps the youngsters are "only copying us," observes the New York *Christian Advocate* on reading the moral code found by a New York high-school teacher to be accepted by 90 per cent. of the students she examined. Her investigation reached into three high schools, and this is the elastic code she found:

"1. Stealing physical property is always wrong.
"2. Cheating in the State Regents examination is wrong.
"3. Cheating in local examinations and forging a parent's name are ideally wrong, but excusable under stress of circumstances.
"4. Misrepresentation in business is normal, except as directed against one's partner or employer.
"5. Cheating in daily school work, such as the copying of another's composition or problem and handing it in as original, does not stamp a boy or girl as dishonest and is occasionally indulged in by all but saints or eccentrics.
"6. A lie is wrong only when it is told to injure some one. Every one tells lies to save himself or others from unpleasantness."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Many a meal is made on this hearty soup

15 vegetables **Substantial cereals**

Rich beef broth

Baby lima beans. Tiny peas. Choice white and sweet potatoes. Country Gentleman sweet corn. Chantenay carrots. Golden turnips. Snow-white celery. Chopped cabbage. Plump barley. Alphabet macaroni. Just to mention a few of the thirty-two different ingredients of Campbell's Vegetable Soup. A blend so delicious, a dish so hearty and substantial that it constantly serves as the principal dish for luncheon or supper or the impromptu meal. Keep a supply of it in your pantry and see how often you will enjoy its tempting flavor and real food!

Soup for health—every day!

Luncheon Dinner Supper

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

My manly stride tills me with pride,
I do my dozen daily
In every step it's Campbell's pep
That makes me sparkle gaily.

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

GEORGE STERLING'S life by the sea in his California home has given him an intimate understanding possest by few. In the December *Bookman* we have these two majestic sonnets.

SONNETS ON THE SEA'S VOICE

By George Sterling

Since ocean rolled and ocean winds were strong,
That voice on all the narrow shores is found,
Unchanging, immemorial, profound,
A sorrowing the caverned cliffs prolong,
Where foam is choral and where thunders throng,
Or where the sands, uncharted or renowned,
Tremble forever to its elder sound,
The ground note of the planet's undersong.

What man shall hear that utterance, alone,
That dirge of life, that music not of man,
Nor know how brief a term our seasons span
And what a mystery our hearts denote,
That hear from strands eternally unknown
The pulse of chords tremendous and remote?

II

The wind has loosed its armies on the west,
And ocean joined that huge hostility;
Armored in jade, the legions, swinging free,
Hurl rank on rank against the headland's breast.
Within the thunders of that old unrest,
The doom of gods that were and gods to be
Seems sounded by the trumpets of the sea—
The music of an everlasting quest.

That cry was, when the sapphire deeps began,
And still the hosts of wind and sea renew
Their ancient menace in the heart of man,
As, consonant, the voices of that war
Meet in one Voice on the eternal blue:
"Time was, Time is, and Time shall be no more!"

THE *New Republic* devoted a large section of its December 5 issue to discussions of poetry, and four pages of modern verse, from which we cite the following:

"WHAT PORRIDGE HAD JOHN KEATS"

By George Sterling

Shaper of gold, in what mine of amazement
Dug you the metal Time's acid eats not?
Whence were the tests of your cunning appraisement—
Whispered from darkness and never forgot?
What was the mystery hid in the flame?
Had you your greatness in real prevision?
Spread you your wings for the pundits' derision—
Babbling that beauty and truth are the same?

Some, supercilious, grant, as in pity,
Gaze to your treasure-house, blinking to see
Starry great chalices, saying, "They're pretty."
What had they said when the fluxion was free?—
Gold of the vein without trace of alloy!
Some of us agonize, some of us fake it:
Is it a wonder we never quite make it?
What was your secret, incredible boy?

Silversmith, casting the nymphs and the dragons,—
Artisan clever in gilding or glass,
Hark to the tinkle of delicate flagons!
Hark to the roar of the vessels of brass!
Potter, with hands on your requisite clay,
Tell of its uses, and we shall believe you;
Still shall the custom of patrons deceive you,
Dreaming your wares are for more than today.

We that are given to problems alchemic,
When the brain's crucible glows at the core,
Frown to find genius is non-epidemic,
Grieve that its riddle is not in the ore.
Wanton of rule flows infinity's rhyme:
Whose shall protest when he sees the conclusion?—
Gold of the ingot and slag of the fusion!
Gold of your star on the heavens of Time!

LIFE may have forgotten this poor old derelict, presented by the London *Observer*, but we see that he remembers life to the end:

LAMENT

By Eden Phillpotts

'Tis here they say the journey ends
And little doubt it must be so;
But, as I tell my bestest friends,
I hate to go.

For eighty year I've went and come
'Long with the lowliest of the low;
Yet, though the work-house be my home,
I hate to go.

'Twas good to sit and turn the news
And hear of others' weal or woe;
Even from the sick-ward's window views
I hate to go.

A parlous thought, the silent throng
Who'll greet my bones in Beggar's Row.
Bound up along, or down along,
I hate to go.

ONE of the extraordinary things of today is the spell cast by Duse upon the immense audiences that greet her in every city she visits. The Boston *Transcript* bears testimony:

AFTER MANY YEARS

By M. C.

Ghosts walked within our hearts this afternoon.
"Francesca" came and went, her youth undimmed;
"La Citta Morta" stretched beyond the walls:
And in that quiet room across the lights
A voice and presence that the tragic years
Have but illumined, satisfied our souls.
So steadily and clear that spirit burns
Time only serves to purify its flame.
Ghosts walked within our hearts this afternoon.
The Opera House, Boston, December 3, 1923.

ONE can compare his impressions of postmen with this in the Ottawa *Journal*. One stanza is omitted, because it is of local significance.

POSTMEN

By Virna Sheard

I like postmen.
They are the winged Mercurys of our streets,
Though they may not realize it.
They only realize they carry letters—
Of different kinds.
Just letters—Letters.
But they know the different kinds,
By intuition,
Or something.

I like postmen. You don't have to explain to them.
They understand.
They are gifted that way. Dowered mysteriously.
If you are looking madly for a letter,
They know. Without being told.
If they don't bring it, their eyes say, "Sorry";
And their husky voices (usually husky; it's the weather)
Say, "There's another mail from the East;
Or West"—as it may be, for they know—
"To-day."
If they bring the letter—they smile in a priceless way.
It is as though one of the Fates smiled at you.

* * * * *

I like postmen, their unruffled spirit.
They make so few mistakes,
Even when the writing seems to have been done
With a whisk.
They are wise, these men of letters—
Graduates of the School of Humanity.
One I know has a limp.
Hill 70.
He has four medals that he keeps in a box.

I like postmen.
Their weather-beaten faces, when they grow old;
Their understanding eyes.
They just appear—and disappear—without any fuss.
Sometimes—like the Angels on the hill—they bring
Tidings of great joy.
Always they are the last link between ourselves
And our own, who are away.
They are the winged Mercurys of the dull town.
Though they may not know it.
I like postmen.

HERE is that comfortable nostalgia that many feel in a cherished exile. Bremerton sounds Canadian, tho it might be Australian. The Atlas does not tell of such a Bremerton, tho *The New Republic*, where we read this, might:

GHOSTS

By Byrne Marconnier

Bremerton—Bremerton—long, long ago:
A gray house in Bremerton and white, white snow.
The blue of the water and the blue of the sky—
And Bremerton shall have my heart until I die.

The little port of Bremerton's a land-locked place
Set about with green trees and ferns like lace.
The birds fly low in Bremerton, and East and West
The weary ships to Bremerton creep in for rest.

There's clover at the threshold, and rue beside the walk;
And in the grass the muttering of banshee talk.
No candles at the window—no laughter through the trees—
Black mustard in the garden, but no heartsease.

Bremerton—Bremerton—long, long ago:
A gray house in Bremerton and white, white snow
The blue of the water and the blue of the sky—
And Bremerton shall have my heart until I die.

THIS fantasy of the wind appears in "The Bowling Green" column of the New York *Evening Post:*

WINDS

By Marjorie Weirich

Three days it rained
And all the winds were happy.
(*Little ghosts must long for playthings.*)

On November's battlefield
They were drilled in ancient strategy.
To creep beneath a phalanx of red leaves,
Surprise you in a smoky spiral
From a Genie's swirling bowl,
Then vanish in a golden rain of maple
That down the roadway pattered.
(*Little winds, you dodge even my net of words!*)

When winds have rain to play with . . .
Ah, then . . .
I'd love to be a fluent wind
And weave myself into a silver dress,
Twist skeins of rain,
Knot ropes of rain,
Blow a bridal veil of rain,
Smash soundlessly a million crystal bubbles

Old winds
That moan,
I'll make no song of you.
(*Not even when I'm old . . . and understand you!*)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Six-Cylinder Four-Passenger Coupe
The Standard of Comparison

FOR those who prefer the companionable intimacy of coupe design, the new Buick six-cylinder Coupe for four establishes a new standard of satisfaction. The grace and elegance of its distinctive body lines are no less pleasing than its roomy interior, luxurious upholstery and rich appointments. An automatically lubricated 70 H. P. Buick valve-in-head engine provides power and speed far in excess of any requirement. Yet so certain is the instant control of the proved Buick four-wheel brakes that complete driving safety is an equally noteworthy Buick feature.

SIXES

Five Passenger Touring	$1295
Two Passenger Roadster	1275
Five Passenger Sedan	2095
Five Passenger Double Service Sedan	1695
Seven Passenger Touring	1565
Seven Passenger Sedan	2285
Three Passenger Sport Roadster	1675
Four Passenger Sport Touring	1725
Brougham Sedan	2235
Four Passenger Coupe	1995

FOURS

Five Passenger Touring	$ 965
Two Passenger Roadster	935
Five Passenger Sedan	1495
Four Passenger Coupe	1395

Prices f. o. b. Buick Factories; government tax to be added.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

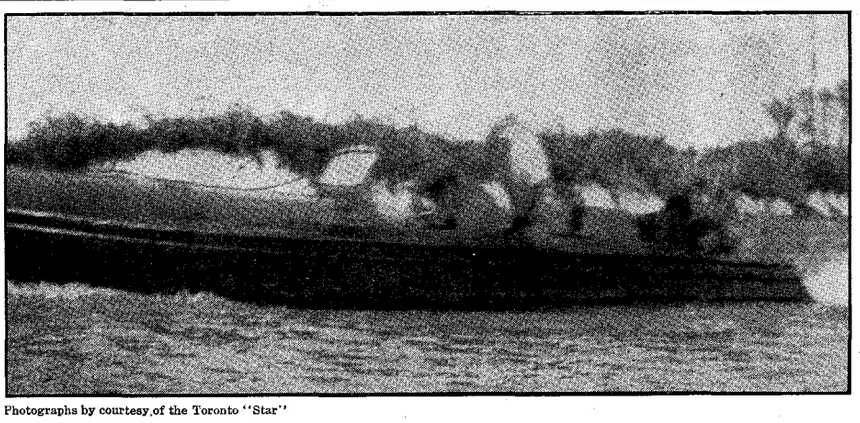
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"SHOOTING" DETROIT BOOTLEGGERS—WITH A CAMERA

A MAN IN A ROWBOAT, bound for Cuba, drifted slowly up the Detroit River, with Canada on one side and the United States on the other. He didn't look as if he were bound for Cuba, but he had proper clearance papers, with Canadian Government seals, stating that that was his destination, and no American official had any right to interfere with him. Several American officials, Prohibition officers, were cruising about, in a launch, near the Detroit shore, and they may have had a very good idea what the Cuba-bound boatman carried for cargo, and where he was going. When darkness fell, they knew, he, together with a hundred others like him, would unload their regular nightly cargoes of liquor on the Michigan shore. There was little the United States officials could do about it, however, for, as Roy A. Haynes, National Prohibition Director for the United States, feelingly announced the other day, apropos of the Detroit River: "The Lord probably could have built a river better suited for rum-smuggling, but the Lord probably never did." On the Canadian side of this suitable river, it is said, there are several of the most prosperous of all the numerous border "filling-stations" for American bootleggers.



Photographs by courtesy of the Toronto "Star"

TOO FAST TO CATCH, EVEN WITH A CAMERA

A Toronto newspaper man, at considerable risk, snapt this photograph of one of the speed boats used by the "booze kings" of the Detroit River. Shortly after he got the picture, some of the bootlegging fraternity of the neighborhood nearly got him.

It is dangerous for newspaper men, especially for newspaper men with cameras, to venture into any of the numerous canals, inlets, and secluded harbors, on both shores, where the river-crossing bootleggers load and unload their liquor. A Canadian reporter, C. R. Greenaway, of the Toronto *Star*, felt most uncomfortable, he relates, when a bunch of Detroit rum-runners discovered that he was taking pictures of their business, and started for him with such remarks as:

"Take those films!"

"Get his camera!"

"That's the man in the back of the boat—get him!"

Mr. Greenaway, whose sympathies seem to be altogether with the United States enforcement officials and not at all with his countrymen who are doing so much to make enforcement impossible, thus continues his lively narrative:

There were six of the bootleggers' speed boats cutting straight for our lumbering craft from the largest of the forbidden canals at Petite Cote. A quarter of a mile away we could hear this burly prize-fighter giving his instructions, even before we caught sight of him standing up in his boat, taking off his coat.

There was no escape. Of what use is a boat that can make only ten miles an hour against bootleggers' craft that go thirty or more? But it was called the *Shamrock*, and we had reason to hope it was christened after the four-leaved variety.

For an hour, heavy cruiser tho we were, we had been causing consternation on the main shipping lane of the rum-runners on the Detroit River between the Canadian shore and Ecorse.

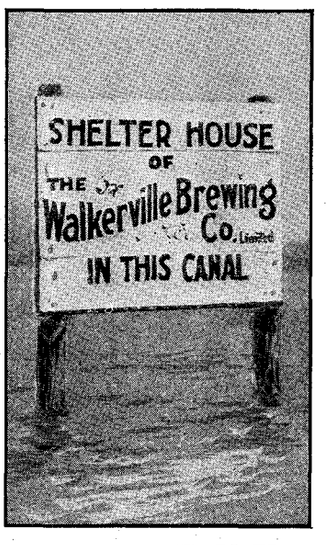
We had been having all the thrills of the hunter. But instead of bullets, we had been "shooting" pictures left and right.

There were three of us in the boat. The Windsor photographer who had been with us when we had taken pictures of the runners on the ice in February had declined to enlist for service. Earlier in the week he had made diplomatic inquiries about what might happen to photographers who ventured into bootleggers' lairs. Besides, the account of the daily dead body in Ecorse had been particularly gruesome the night before, discovered as it had been underneath a pile of brush in a ditch. At least, in the photographer's opinion, the rewards were not worth the risks.

So there were only three, instead of four, of us, who set out in the early afternoon from a pool at Sandwich in our ancient, heavy craft. A November nor'wester had churned whitecaps on rollers large enough for Lake Ontario. At every wave the boat shipped water. In five minutes, we were drenched to the skin, and there were still eleven miles to go down the river to Fighting Island, where, for four years, all the year round, night and day, Canadian booze has literally been pouring across the mile-wide channel in to the suburbs of Detroit.

As the breeze was coming from the American side, our boatman turned the launch across the river. Thoroughly wet and cold to the marrow, we continued our way down-stream in the calmer water, along the American shore.

Unlike the Canadian bank, with its scattered houses and wooded thickets, the American shore is a vast manufacturing panorama, dominated by the huge chimneys of the Solvay Process works, broken only by Fort Wayne, the several channels of the mouth of the River Rouge, and the numerous patches of smugglers' boathouses, houseboats, and shacks. So close to the bank were we that we could see the sentries of the fort blowing on their fingers to keep them warm.



A SIGN ON THE RIVER

All that distance, says the writer, they had not seen a suspicious launch; "only great freighters slid silently by in mid-channel." Then—

Any doubts we had exprest about the river's being too rough for bootleggers were dispelled the second we rounded the curve into Ecorse Bay.

Better than in February, when we were closer to the Canadian shore on the ice, we could get a bird's-eye view of the whole locality. More than ever Fighting Island resembled nothing

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The New ESSEX COACH

A "Six"—Built by Hudson Under Hudson Patents

$975

Freight and Tax Extra

Essex closed car comforts now cost $170 less than ever before. Also with this lower price you get an even more attractive Coach body and a six cylinder motor built on the principle of the famous Hudson Super-Six.

It continues Essex qualities of economy and reliability, known to 135,000 owners. It adds a smoothness of performance which heretofore was exclusively Hudson's. Both cars are alike in all details that count for long satisfactory service at small operating cost.

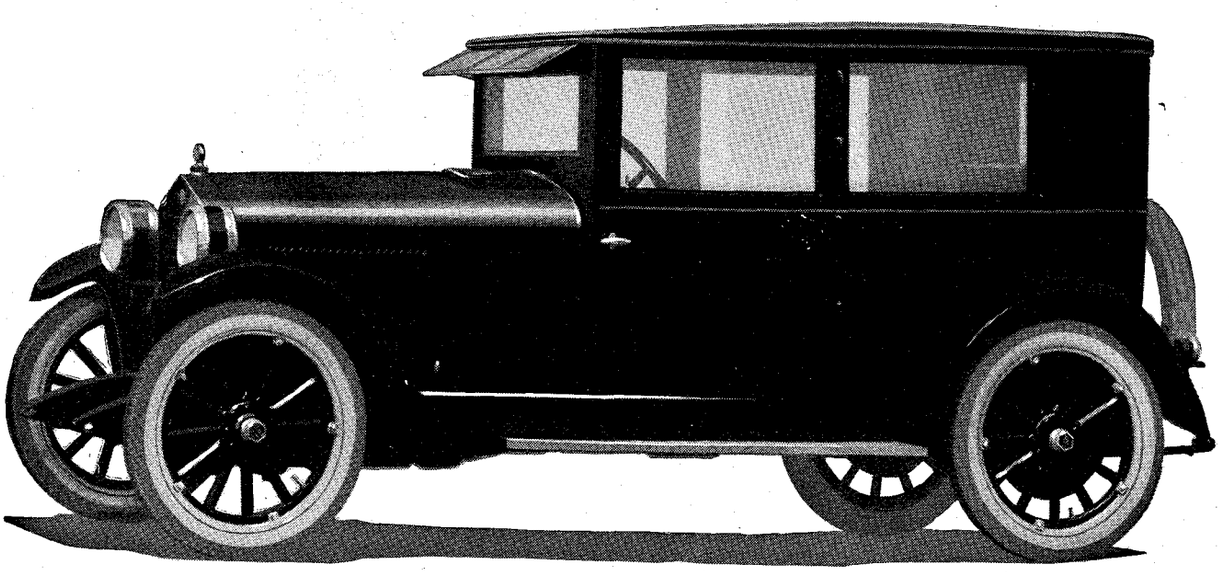
A 30 Minute Ride Will Win You

You will like the new Essex in the nimble ease of its operation. Gears shift quietly. Steering is like guiding a bicycle, and care of the car calls for little more than keeping it lubricated. That, for the most part, is done with an oil can. The chassis design lowers the center of gravity, giving greater comfort and safety, at all speeds, on all roads. You will be interested in seeing how this is accomplished.

Greater fuel economy is obtained. The car is lighter, longer and roomier. You will agree that from the standpoint of appearance, delightful performance, cost and reliability, the new Essex provides ideal transportation.

The Touring Model is $850 *Freight and Tax Extra*

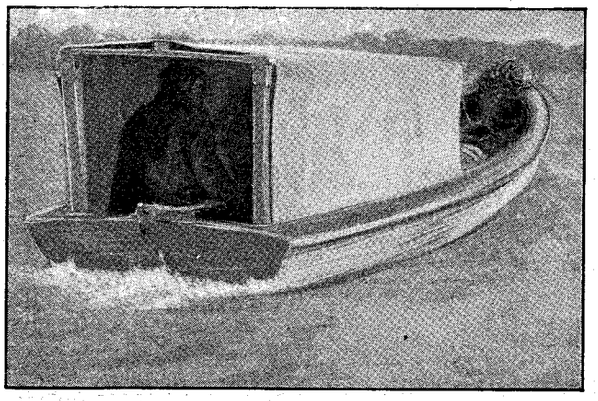
ESSEX MOTORS—DETROIT, MICHIGAN



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

so much as a keen-prowed light cruiser anchored almost in the center of the river, its head, tho, in Canadian waters, pointing up the river toward Windsor and Detroit.

Right here, fourteen miles down from Detroit, is a spot that even the rum-runners themselves could not suggest to be improved. On the American shore is Ecorse. Opposite, on the Canadian side, is Sunnyside, Petite Cote and Turkey Creek.



SLOW, BUT STEADY AND RELIABLE

Inside this canopy, as the investigating Canadian newspaper man discovered, was a large load of whisky, to be consumed, after the adulteration and "fixing," by Detroiters and other Americans.

In the river between them, almost in a straight line, is the sharp point of Fighting Island, on which the smugglers keep a lookout night and day.

Over in the Detroit *News* office they had first told us of the new system adopted by the bootleggers of running liquor across in convoys. "The boats gather from Sunnyside and take cover at the tip of Fighting Island in Canadian waters, screened from the American side." So our informant said. "Bootlegging police then signal from Ecorse to the lookout on Fighting Island. Bootlegging pilots in fast scouting launches next report the river clear of the 'Prohibition Navy.' They blow their whistles, and the convoy of fast boats dashes across the intervening three-quarters of a mile to the conveys at Ecorse, some spraying south to Wyandotte and some north to the River Rouge."

This information had been confirmed by the owner of our boat in a graphic account of what he had seen a few days before. "There were about a hundred of their boats bunched around the tip of Fighting Island the other morning when I was going down river," he said. "Just as I was nearly up to them, the American Prohibition patrol boat came along. I was so close that I could read the words on the cap of the man who was standing up in the boat. He called out to them as he went by, 'What have you got, boys?' 'Booze,' they shouted back, laughing. The American officer kept right on down the river, laughing, too—I don't know why; and in a few minutes the bootleggers' patrol blew his whistle, and the whole squad dashed across. Most of the time there is no patrol on the river. Anyhow, the bootleggers' scouts know exactly where they are. But even if they do succeed in hiding, what does it matter to those fellows down there? They know that when a hundred dash across, even if things do go wrong, the Prohibition boat has only time to catch one. The rest get by—and one of the fellows told me the other day that they have a cooperative insurance plan that covers such a loss."

Evidently it was an off day for the "Prohibition Navy," remarks Mr. Greenaway, when the adventurous photographer and reporter came in sight of Ecorse. For—

A steady stream of craft, from speed boats to home-made punts, in spite of the heavy sea, were battling and cutting their way to and from Ecorse and Sunnyside. Before we were within striking distance we had counted a dozen in mid-stream, and more were leaving the canals on the Canadian shore. They were unmistakably loaded with cases of whisky and kegs of beer. Here was no convoy system. It was every man for himself.

Our slow boat was to be our tragedy, we soon realized, and the camera visibility was rapidly getting low. The town of Ecorse, that amazing nest of smugglers, in which even large-armed squads of American enforcement officers feel uncomfortable, stretched before us, with its unbroken line of boathouses along the shore for more than a mile. It was in Ecorse that we had intended to commence taking pictures from the water, in spite of the warning we had received in Detroit not to be caught with a camera down there. Literally hundreds of these boathouses, of all shapes and colors, line the water-front, their lower stories built out on piling, so that the down-stairs is a motor-boat and a smuggling garage.

At the tip of Fighting Island, facing the American side, we saw a typical runner, drest in leather fur-lined pea-jacket, cap, and high rubber-boots. He was fitting a detachable motor to the back of a home-made boat, in which was a single large cask of beer.

"Make for him," the boatman was ordered. But just then the strangest craft that ever sailed outside China inland rivers heaved into sight. Just like a Chinese junk it looked, as it bobbed up on the crest of a wave, with its grotesque canvas-covered cabin at the back.

Saved from unpleasant publicity, the man with the Thanksgiving beer-keg made off for Ecorse, as we swerved to cut off the weird junk from the American shore. Something about us, perhaps the glint of the sun on some brass buttons, made him turn in a circle and set back to the Canadian side. For twenty minutes we chased him, snapping him five times before we bumped him in the entrance of the canal from which he had set out.

"Slacken up; we don't want you," we called, but the junk crew kept on their way. Under the canvas canopy were four men with cases of whisky. About 100 gallons of beer in kegs was our estimate of the load that was in the bow.

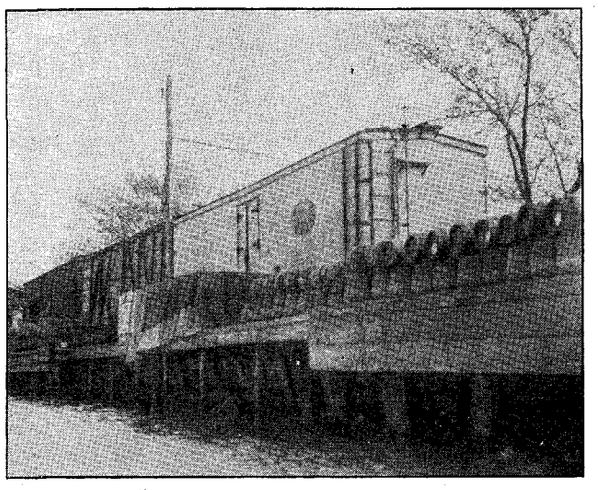
At the entrance of a neighboring canal we took up a strategic position, cameras all set, and caught a speed boat filled with kegs of beer as it shot by at not less than twenty-five miles an hour, and fast gathering way.

At the entrance of still another, we snapt the sign of the Walkerville shelter-house, with its typical canal for evidence.

Then, gathering momentum as well as determination, we pointed our head straight down Benoit's Canal, one of the largest shipping centers on the Canadian shore from which we had been ordered off last February, and had been chased by a small army of bootleggers across the ice.

There is nothing transient about this center, as the photograph shows. In the large barge-like vessel moored to the bank was the beginning of a cargo of hundreds of kegs of beer. Farther down, toward the office, are huge permanent wharfs, on which stood three freight cars, one a yellow Hydro Electric car and the others, respectively, C.N.R. and C.P.R. Great piles of cartons and kegs occupied other sections of the piers, which, even then, were not beginning to be loaded to capacity.

But like Ali Baba venturing into the cave of the forty thieves, we had gone once too often, it seemed. All at once the office resembled a hornet's nest into which a stone had been thrown. We had just turned our lumbering craft for the river, fortunately without striking the shallow mud-bottom, when a dozen men dashed from the office and some other buildings along the wharfs in an attempt to cut us off. Once again outside in the river, we saw them standing on the piles of beer-kegs. Engines



A BOOTLEGGERS' HAVEN, READY FOR BUSINESS

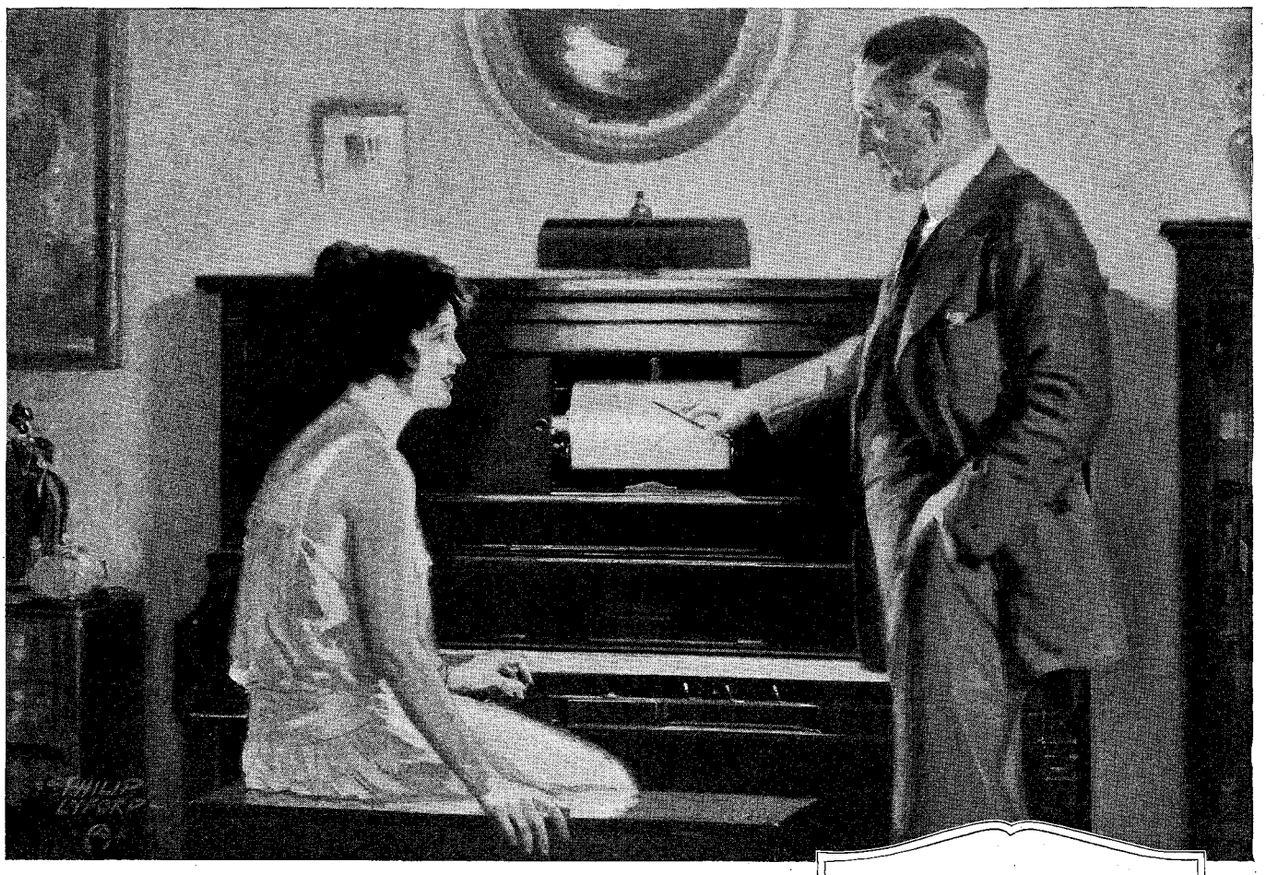
This is called "the largest and best-guarded rum-runner's cache on the Detroit River." It is said to be dangerous for strangers to appear in the locality of these barrels and boxes.

began to buzz and chug. Six speed boats, followed by slower craft, were dashing for us.

We waited. Something seemed to have gone temporarily wrong with the engine. At any rate, we were still.

The man who was conducting the party—"a man," remarks Mr. Greenaway significantly, "whose name I can not give"—

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Real Music—"As You Like It"

Do *your own* playing! It's so much more fun than to have others do it *for* you!

To go to your Gulbransen—and *actually play*—gives you a real sense of accomplishment! It *interests—satisfies!* It is one of the most delightful experiences imaginable!

Delightful because Gulbransen music is so *expressive!* So full of *feeling*—so full of *life*—you take a personal pride in producing it!

Accenting, for instance. That's important! For in any piece you play there's a strain of "melody" you must pick out and accent properly, to give it a pleasing rendition.

But, where *are* the melody notes? In what part of the keyboard do they occur? With the ordinary player-piano that's a real problem. But by observing the Melody Indicator—a simple and convenient little patented guide—you *know* where the melody notes are, and just where to accent them, on the Gulbransen!

The Melody Indicator greatly simplifies correct playing. In combination with sensitive "pedal-touch" and Gulbransen Instruction Rolls, it is the thing that *makes musicianly playing possible!*

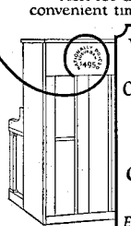
GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY, *Chicago*

Canadian Distributors:
Mutual Sales Service, Limited
79 Wellington Street West, Toronto

Every piano should be tuned at least twice a year, especially the Gulbransen, because it is used more.

Nationally Priced

Gulbransen cash prices branded in the back at the factory
Ask for details of the convenient time-payment plan



White House Model
$650
Country Seat Model
$575
Suburban Model
$495
Community Model
$420
Electric Reproducing Models
$875-$800-$720

DEALERS! The Gulbransen offers a remarkable opportunity in a clean-cut, Nationally-Advertised, Nationally-Priced line. Write for particulars.

Gulbransen
Trade Mark
"Easy to Play"

Send This Baby for a Baby

CHECK COUPON

☐ Check here if you do *not* own a piano.
☐ Check here if interested in having player action installed in your piano.

Write name and address in margin. Mail to GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY, 3230 W Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Every piano should be tuned at least twice a year, especially the Gulbransen, because it is used more.

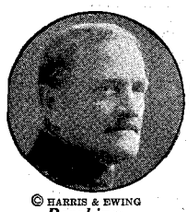
© 1923 G-D Co

(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN
The *Registering* Piano

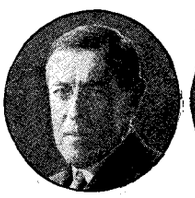
Registers YOUR TOUCH — *Registers* YOUR TIME — *Registers* YOUR EXPRESSION — *Registers* YOUR INDIVIDUALITY

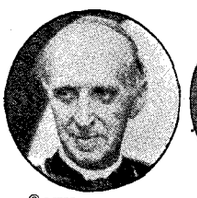
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


© HARRIS & EWING
Pershing

Haig

Sims


Wilson


© INTERNATIONAL
Mercier

Foch

Hindenburg

Old World Intrigue Laid Bare!

HOW the murder of a prince and his wife in a little Bosnian town in 1914 gave a pretext for declaring war—almost overnight. And then—how "diplomacy" was like a joke in Europe. Treaties between sovereign states became "scraps of paper." Constitutional rights of countries were violated. Nation after nation was drawn into the vortex—England, France, Russia—thirty in all. The greatest—and the worst—war of modern times was fought.

Now that correspondence of the intrigues and secret diplomacy that brought on this war has been revealed, it has been carefully collated and printed for your information in the opening pages of

The Literary Digest

History of the World War

THIS GREAT WORK, in TEN big volumes, is the result of four years' labor. It tells the WHOLE STORY as never told before, of that terrible struggle, which, despite twentieth century civilization, lasted five years, killed or injured nearly thirty million human beings, destroyed six thousand ships, brought about "meatless" days and suffering throughout the United States, laid waste vast parts of Belgium, Poland, and Serbia, completely changed the face of Europe, and imposed a tax on every one of us that we are still paying to-day. You ask how such a conflict could rage so long among nations professing to be religious and most of them worshiping the same God? For answer read this remarkable History. It will give you a clearer insight into the causes underlying the war—'way back of that royal couple's murder in Bosnia—than you can possibly get from any other source.

Generals as Historians

The Literary Digest History of the World War is not a mere one-man history. It is a careful compilation by Francis Whiting Halsey of official reports and thrilling personal experiences supplied by distinguished officers and enlisted men in the fight; by war correspondents, strategists, statesmen and other authorities.

You will read what was said by General Pershing, Marshal Foch, Admiral Hugh Rodman, Field Marshal Haig, Major-General von Bernhardi, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Major-General Maurice, and other noted officers on both sides.

You will find elaborate reports, official and otherwise, of blood-stirring happenings, deeds of daring, suffering, sacrifice, cruelty, torture, massacre. One tells you of works of kindness and charity. Another tells of acts of wholesale murder and destruction.

Full Accounts of Battles

You will read thrilling reports of battles in France, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, Egypt, the Holy Land, everywhere—on land, on and under the water, in the air. You will read—perhaps for the first time—carefully guarded information about the transportation of two million American soldiers to Europe, notwithstanding German submarine activity.

You will discover the remarkably quick turn in the tide of the war when the "Yanks" finally landed on the firing line.

You will devour the memorable campaigns of "Our Boys"—maybe of YOUR boy—thru every glorious engagement, including the memorable moment at Chateau Thierry, where the French had been fighting almost hopelessly for days, when the American officers hurried up, saluted and spoke eight words to the French: "Vous êtes fatigués. Vous allez partir. Notre job." ("You are tired. You get away. Our job.")

From that point you will follow the triumphant course of our armies thru the Marne salient, in the Argonne, at the St. Quentin Tunnel and on to the overwhelming victory under General Pershing at the St. Mihiel salient.

Was Your Boy There?

These battles, with the names of troops taking part, have gone down into history and taken their rightful places with the battles of Bunker Hill in 1775, New Orleans in 1815, Gettysburg in 1863, Manila Bay in 1898. The Literary Digest History of the World War in your home tells of these glorious deeds and will lead your children and generations to come to revere the memories of their ancestors as we now do homage to the valorous achievements of Washington, Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, Grant, Lee, Dewey, and others who gave us our heritage of freedom and made possible the United States as it is to-day.

EVERY American home should have this History—for study and reference. Especially should it be in homes from which a father or son or husband or brother went into the war. Perhaps you never have heard the whole story of what HE did! And so you should have this History. You should have a complete, authentic record of HIS achievements as shown in accounts of when and where HIS company or regiment or division went "over the top," and how HE helped to strangle German imperial autocracy. This History links HIS life and HIS heroism with the greatest military victory of civilization.

More Than a War History

The Literary Digest History of the World War does not end with the signing of the armistice in 1918. It vividly describes all the events of reconstruction days, including the surrender of Germany's ships. It tells of the abdication of Wilhelm, the German Kaiser; his flight into Holland; his life at Amerongen. It gives long-suppressed facts about the abdication, imprisonment and cold-blooded murder of Nicholas II, Czar of Russia.

You have all the facts about President Wilson's activities in the war, from his proclamation of neutrality in 1914 to and including trips to the Paris Peace Conference, and his veto of the Knox Peace resolution in 1920. The story has never been published before in such readable form.

Nothing But Praise

General Pershing said he was "very pleased to have this valuable History in his library."

Ex-Secretary of the Navy *Josephus Daniels* said: "It is remarkable how full and clear and informing this narrative is. It will be of lasting value and its pages will be drawn upon by future historians to emphasize this or that phase of the great struggle."

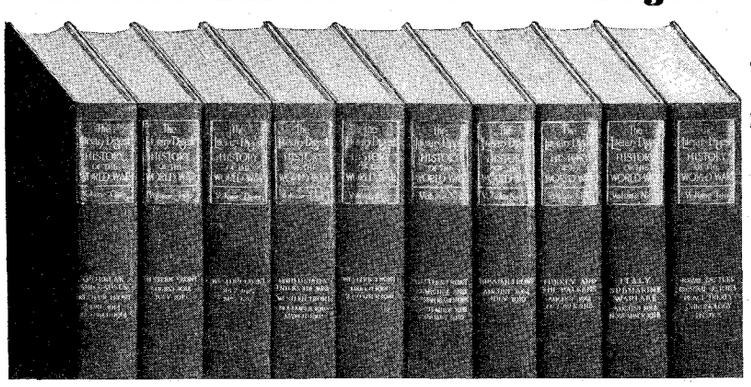
Major-General Leonard Wood said: "Your work will give the general public a very satisfactory and interesting story of the war and furnish information which the reading public is anxious to obtain and will enable it to follow the progress of the war from the beginning to the end. It will also furnish a useful reference for the military student."

Send $2—You Get the Books

On receipt of $2 and a copy of the coupon below we will forward to your address, ALL CARRIAGE CHARGES PREPAID, the ten volumes of The Literary Digest History of the World War. The remaining $23 of the purchase price you can send in instalments of $2 a month.

Remember we DELIVER the books without expense to you. Our guarantee of satisfaction is backed by nearly HALF A CENTURY of great publishing achievements. Copy this coupon and mail it to us with $2.

10 Beautiful Volumes—4000 Pages



Bound in Dark Blue Ribbed Cloth.

—

Titles in Gold

—

Printed on High Class Paper From Large Clear Type.

—

1000 Illustrations and Maps in Black and White and in Colors.

COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY Dept. 708
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I enclose $2 for which send me, carriage charges PREPAID, for ten days' examination, THE LITERARY DIGEST HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR. If satisfactory I am to send you monthly payments of $2 each to pay $25 in all. If the History is not satisfactory, I will return the books to you within 10 days at YOUR expense, you are to refund the $2 I have paid, and I shall owe you nothing.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....*State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was "loosening up on his overcoat, baring his gun carried from a belt in an open holster." Then—

Some one, I think it was the boatman, commented: "One of them has hit a mud-bank." I was wrapping up the two cameras in a piece of tarpaulin and shoving them under the seat.

They meant business. One man in a little rowboat propelled by a detachable motor had gone out in the river and suddenly turned back when the fast boats made their dash toward us. He was directing operations. "Get them," in many variations, seemed to be the burden of his song. A beautiful mahogany speed-boat with seven men bumped up alongside. Some of the crew were armed, and were in the act of tumbling over our side, led by the fellow who had taken off his coat, when the man who was guardian over us put his authority to the test, by inquiring in no uncertain tones who in the h—— they thought they were?

The compliment was hurled back in kind.

Then our host and defender forcibly revealed his identity. Somebody in one of the other boats recognized him. Somebody else said he thought it was a reporter. Suspiciously the bootleggers' boats eased away and returned to the canal.

Nothing but a torpedo-boat destroyer will give ample protection to the next man who wants pictures of the Turkey Creek liquor dumps.

On the way back to Sandwich an entirely new side of the bootleggers' operations was revealed, says Mr. Greenaway, as they pulled up to a rickety wharf where a mounted policeman had just taken possession of a boat and put two men under arrest. Under a tarpaulin in the tonneau were groceries to the value of $175 bought a few hours before on the American shore. The reporter goes on:

Inquiries later disclosed the fact that most of the small bootleggers are greatly averse to return to Canada with empty boats. A steady, profitable flow of American moonshine and groceries, which can be obtained cheaper on the American side, pours back into Canada. It is especially to put a check on this complementary traffic in groceries that special excise officers have been sent to the Essex frontier from Ottawa.

"Of course, we never intended to land here. We were simply taking these groceries down to Ecorse. It was the weather that forced us to beat in here," the elderly man explained to me, nervously communicative, while the mounted policeman having imprest the other man and his car into service was on his way to Windsor for the excise officers. But the man who had accompanied the mountie to Windsor confessed a different tale.

Later on, I was present at a settlement in the elderly gentleman's house on the main street of Sandwich, when the man who looked like a weatherbeaten tramp—the man who had gone with the mounted policeman to Windsor—showed a bank account of $21,000 and made out a temporary check of $650 for the release of the contraband cargo and boat.

How much booze pours across the Detroit frontier from Canada (in absolute facts and figures) I was unable to discover. One whole day I traveled up and down Windsor, interviewing customs officers and railway agents, in an endeavor to arrive at the truth.

Mr. Greenaway, as a result of his investigations, makes the startling assertion that: "All I could be definitely certain about was that railway officials and Ottawa customs officers stand unreservedly back of the liquor shippers to facilitate in every way the flow of strong spirits into the United States." The reporter interviewed Customs Collector Montreuil, of the Port of Windsor. Mr Montreuil is quoted as saying:

"I am sorry not to be able to give you any figures, but there are my orders." He indicated a typewritten letter from Ottawa under the glass top of his desk. All he could do, he said, was to refer me to Mr. Farrow of the customs and excise department at Ottawa.

Rum-running was not an ethical question for the Hydro, the Windsor manager said. How contraband affected the crime wave in Detroit and debauched the State of Michigan was no concern of the commission.

The Detroit *News*, recalls Mr. Greenaway, recently published an estimate of the extent of the rum-running which seems borne out by the facts. In it were taken the figures quoted under oath, by Sir Adam Beck last January, that the Hydro lines at Windsor carried 16,000 double cases of beer a week. In other words, says the Canadian commentator,

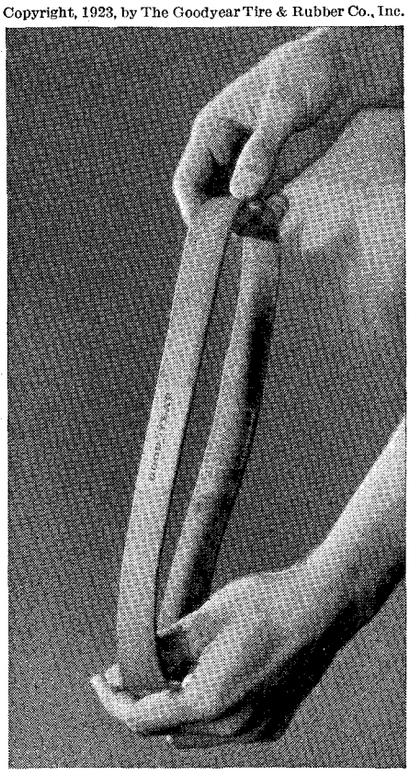
One hundred and forty-four thousand bottles of beer a day. At fifty cents a bottle this would mean $72,000 a day, or $26,280,000 a year for beer brewed in three Canadian breweries alone. Counting all sources of supply and acknowledging that exact figures are impossible to obtain, this newspaper has come to the conclusion that Detroit's liquor bill was $2,000,000 a week.

"Be fair," pleaded the Hydro manager. "A newspaper man came down here from Toronto last February and made it appear that we carried nothing but beer. Why, we are carrying at least as much other stuff as beer. For instance," he continued after this frank admission, "we sent down a carload of building stone to that siding this morning."

"And that cut stone is for shipment across the river?" I asked him. "Yes," he replied. Down that canal as our boat dashed in later on, we passed men reinforcing the banks with building stone, dumping it from a large motor-truck backed close to the water's edge.

Accompanied by witnesses I surreptitiously visited perhaps a dozen of the long canals the Canadian Government has dredged back from the river to solid ground down by Sunnyside, Petite Cote and Turkey Creek. It was a slack season, we had been told, yet from all of these brewery and private smugglers' docks boats were leaving as quickly as they could for the American shore. On a switch track of the Regal Brewery, of Hamilton, Ontario, were also two government railway cars full of beer. Here mechanical conveyors and cranes were rapidly unloading their contents into specially built motor-boats, wide-waisted and blunt-bowed, enabling them to carry at least two hundred cases, or 4,800 bottles of beer.

Copyright, 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.



Get a Goodyear Fan Belt

You already know, or have heard, of the splendid service that Goodyear Belts perform in industry and on the farm. They are distinguished for long, economical and trouble-free wear.

The same dependable qualities are built into Goodyear Fan Belts for motor cars. These belts are scientifically designed to meet the demands of engine service. They are made of the highest grade materials. They are not affected by atmospheric conditions; they do not shrink; they are subject to a minimum of stretch.

Over 4,000,000 Goodyear Fan Belts have been used on Ford cars. They are available for nine other standard light cars.

You can get these belts at your authorized Goodyear Dealer Service Station. They are a part of the extensive line of Goodyear automobile equipment, every item of which you may rely on for the better, more economical service that comes from correct design and proper manufacture.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR
BELTS · HOSE · VALVES · PACKING

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A TREE-DOCTOR WHO LOVED HIS PATIENTS

"THE GHASTLY WOUNDS OF HIS FRIENDS, the trees, and their various sufferings (if you will allow the expression) cry aloud and pierce his inmost soul and bid him arise and plead their cause."

So wrote John Davey in the introduction of a little book on tree-culture, published twenty years ago, that started something like a revolution in America's attitude toward trees and their treatment. Mr. Davey died the other day, and among the many editorial obituaries appeared a regret, often repeated, that the trees of America had lost "the best friend they ever had." John Davey had "a peculiarly intimate and affectionate feeling for trees," which he considered as "misunderstood, cruelly mistreated, living beings," says a man who knew him well; and the new science of tree-doctoring, including tree-surgery, which he founded, was a direct result of his personal regard for the tall, leafy citizens of our lawns and forests. He called attention to the fact, writes E. A. Quarles, in *Arts and Decoration* (New York), that trees are animal-like, even to the extent that occasional cleanings, with an ordinary currycomb and brush, do them good, in precisely the same way similar cleaning benefits a horse. He compared decay in trees, the result of fungus growths, to cancer in animals and human beings, and he evolved a technique of "tree-surgery," combined with the use of antiseptics and filling substances. These fillers were arranged to lock in the cavity and, ultimately, be covered over by the "granulation process," common both to tree-trunks and human bodies. He even "articulated" this filling, somewhat like a human backbone, in cases where it extended up through the trunk of the tree, so that it could bend without breaking. Mr. Quarles writes, briefly summarizing this surgical addition to our arboreal *materia medica:*

Copyrighted by Davis & Sanford

PHYSICIAN AND EVANGELIST

John Davey, "Father John" to his friends, saved the lives of thousands of trees, and spread the gospel of more trees and birds for America.

When trees become devitalized from lack of nutrition they are particularly susceptible to the attacks of insects and the microscopic spores of various fungi which cause decay and, finally, death, if the decay is not arrested. Decay in trees is practically always progressive. In that respect it closely resembles cancer in the human body. Cellular tissue is progressively broken down till the part attacked becomes a mere shell. Whenever an abrasion of the bark occurs there is danger of infection unless the proper precautions are taken.

The skilled tree-surgeon begins his operation, as does the dentist, by excavating the cavity and removing all decay. When circumstances demand it, the cavity is braced with rods. When all the decay has been thoroughly removed, the cavity is both disinfected and waterproofed.

The next step, if the operation is carried out with due respect to the technical requirements, is to fill the cavity with cement, placed in sections, with roofing paper between, thus permitting the filling to function as does the human backbone. Monolithic fillings almost invariably crack under the strain of sway, and a cracked filling in a tree is no more efficacious than one in a tooth. Various substitutes for cement have been tried from time to time, but without success, so far as the rather wide investigations of this writer are concerned. Those observed vary all the way from the worthless to such as are injurious to tree tissue.

A tree cavity properly filled will exclude moisture and hence arrest decay. The structure of the tree will be as substantial as before the decay occurred, or even more so. As time goes on the cambium layer, the cells immediately below the bark which constitute the active-growing area of the tree, will spread over the face of the cement filling, and this will in time be completely covered unless the width of the face is too great. One of the earlier objections to cavity fillings was the somewhat unpleasant contrast between the color of the cement and that of the bark of the tree. This has been largely overcome by facing the cement with coloring matter which harmonizes with the color of the bark.

"What did John Davey really accomplish?" asks a writer in *The Gardeners' Chronicle* (New York). In brief, runs the reply, his great work was "to bridge the gap between the mechanic, with no scientific knowledge, and the scientific man, with no mechanical knowledge." Attempts to "doctor" trees had been made in Europe, the writer recalls, to a small extent, two centuries before John Davey's time. These early tree-doctors might be accused of malpractise, says the writer, for they knew nothing of antiseptics, and their doctoring, as was the case with a good deal of the doctoring among human beings at the time, as frequently injured as helped the patient. They sometimes removed more or less decay from cavities of trees, and put in a filling composed of clay, lime rubbish and manure—a filling that could be of no benefit whatever. "At the beginning of the twentieth century," continues the writer:

> Our forests were being rapidly depleted. Many who had applied the ax so effectively in clearing the land were now wielding it with destructive effect on orchard- and shade-trees. While there were occasional individuals who appreciated a fine tree, the majority regarded it as a lifeless "stick," which was to be dealt with according to individual whims and with no regard to the life of the tree.
>
> An occasional individual remonstrated when telephone linemen came and slaughtered his trees, but there was no general outcry against this deplorable practise. Thousands of irreplacable shade-trees were daily slaughtered by the work gangs of public utilities.
>
> There were, here and there, apple-orchards which received fairly good attention. Occasionally a man amputated a limb correctly, and painted the resulting wound, but generally speaking, our apple-orchards were trimmed with axes, and were the victims of continual malpractise of this kind. The result was appalling. Apple-trees, instead of living long, useful lives, and bearing fruit for many generations, as they should, seldom passed the half-century mark.
>
> As for the city trees, in addition to the destructive work of the telephone linemen, there was usually in our villages an individual who could be called in to hack a dangerous branch off a tree. This kind practised the beheading of trees under the impression that it was beneficial. We now know that it is pure quackery.
>
> There were those who had fake concoctions of many varieties, which were supposed to rejuvenate trees. These usually met with a ready sale.

For two or three decades prior to this time John Davey had

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

A presidential year is always a big year for The Literary Digest

Already the political pot is simmering in the camps of the two big parties. ¶Soon it will be boiling with a conglomeration of "favorite sons" and "dark horses," planks, platforms, and pledges, caucuses and conventions, betting odds and burning issues. ¶A presidential year is always a big year for The Digest. Its position as the foremost political news weekly is established. It does not express its own opinion. ¶It offers something better than the thoughts of any one editor, and that is a collaboration of the opinions of the ablest editors and the news of the keenest reporters everywhere. It is the consensus of the country. ¶It has no competitor and no imitator. It is unique and it is indispensable. More new readers are attracted to The Digest in a presidential year than at any other time and its subscribers find it more than ever a necessity. ¶Digest readers are a valuable market for advertisers. They are men and women who hold positions of responsibility and influence. ¶They are multiple purchasers, buying for themselves and their homes as well as for the up-keep of their businesses. ¶They can be reached ONLY through The Literary Digest. No other publication duplicates its circulation. ¶Advertisers will do well to bear in mind that during the coming year The Literary Digest, always a necessary publication to those who have goods to sell, will be more than ever a vital factor in the lives of its readers—who constitute the richest buying market in the world.

73% of its readers are owners, officers or executives of their respective businesses, or professional men who stand high in their field of work.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Frank's

Annual Cruise De Luxe to the

Mediterranean

Limited to 450 Guests (About Half Capacity)
By Magnificent New

Cunard S. S. "SCYTHIA"

Twin-Screw Oil-Burner, 20,000 tons

Sailing Jan. 30, 1924, 67 days, *repeating the complete success of the 1923 similar Cruise, same steamer, visiting*

EGYPT—PALESTINE

Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Tunis, Constantinople, Greece, Italy, Sicily, Riviera, Monte Carlo, France, England

The "Scythia" is a veritable floating palace, with spacious decks, lounges, veranda cafes, 2 elevators, gymnasium, commodious staterooms with running water and large wardrobes; bedrooms and suites with private baths. Famous Cunard cuisine and service. (Only one sitting for meals.)

Stop-over privilege in Europe Without extra cost, returning via S.S."Aquitania," "Mauretania," "Berengaria" Or any Cunard Line Steamer.

A Few Desirable Cabins at Reasonable Cost Still Available. for Prompt Reservation.

FRANK TOURIST CO.

(Estab. 1875)
542 Fifth Ave., New York
219 South 15th St., Philadelphia
Paris *London*

EUROPEAN TOUR Earn all or part by assisting in organizing party. Eight countries, $745.
MENTOR TOURS, Monadnock Building, **CHICAGO**

FOR THE WINTER TRAVELER

Write for These Booklets
Will help you plan your own *Independent Tours to*
EUROPE
The FAR EAST
SOUTH AMERICA
Up to date. Where to go.
What to see. Itineraries.
Routes. Costs.
Steamship Tickets on All Lines
Address Travel Dept.
65 Bway., N. Y.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. X, Malden, Mass.

A Book That'll Make Its Mark on Your Mind—

THE CONQUEST OF HAPPINESS

By Jules Payot, Litt.D., Ph.D., Rector Aix-Marseilles University, and author of "The Education of the Will" and "Will Power and Work."

Read this gripping new book, with its "nine conditions of happiness" that are open to you. Let its basic truths control your life. Read the book and the sun will seem to shine brighter thereafter. You will thrill with desire to do as the distinguished author suggests. You will find yourself already journeying joyously on toward your God-given heritage—the realization of enduring, personal happiness.

This really fascinating new book is an authorized translation from the French into brilliant, easily-understood English by Richard Duffy. It is a volume that will repay the reader, regardless of age, for its repeated perusal.

12mo. Cloth. 421 pages.
$1.75, net; $1.87, post-paid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

observed the trend of things, and set about to develop a method for the preservation of valuable fruit- and shade-trees. While conditions at the beginning of the twentieth century were appalling, there was, notwithstanding, general public apathy.

Into this wilderness came John Davey. In 1900 he was known, within a limited radius, for his expertness with trees and plants generally. For years he had studied the ills of trees with passionate zeal. By many he was regarded as a crank. He was not satisfied to localize his efforts. Trees everywhere were in a deplorable condition. If he could only get his message to a sufficient number of people, he felt he could do much good. With this in view, he wrote a book which he called "The Tree Doctor," a title which was flung back at him in the most derisive terms.

Nevertheless, through the medium of this book, John Davey supplied the spark which kindled the modern movement for tree-preservation. "The Tree Doctor" was one of the first books of its kind which was profusely illustrated. Its author so illuminated its text that understanding was immediate. These illustrations, so graphic and effective, were from photographs taken by the author with a ten-dollar camera.

Whereas there was a great wave of favorable response, there was also one of adverse criticism. Tho some of John Davey's contentions at that period were somewhat inaccurate, the great, outstanding views set forth in his book were sound. While many scientific men saw good in what Mr. Davey sought to accomplish, others assumed a hostile attitude, and condemned the man and his book in no uncertain terms.

What did John Davey accomplish? On the one hand, as we have seen, there was the unskilled village worker, who attacked trees crudely with axes and other unsuitable implements, and who had neither mechanical skill nor scientific knowledge. On the other there was the man of science, who, tho not infallible, had many sound ideas regarding the care of trees. His information was available to comparatively few people, however, nor had he mechanical skill. What John Davey really did was to bridge the gap between the mechanic, with no scientific knowledge, and the scientific man with no mechanical knowledge. He was a mechanical genius, and at that period of his life had enough knowledge of the sciences to enable him to evolve a correct practise in carving cavities and placing fillings therein.

As early as 1900, and probably long before, John Davey had developed a comprehensive plan for carving a cavity. He reasoned that it should be cut upward at the top, so that when a filling was inserted the rain would drain down over the filling; that it should be cut upward at the bottom and the filling lapped over the resulting ledge, so that the rain would drain without seeping in below the filling. He cut the cavities backward from either side, in order to key the filling in the tree. Later he developed a very clever and elaborate system of carving which absolutely excludes foreign elements from a cavity after a filling has been put in place. This was the beginning of tree-surgery, a profession which has grown to considerable proportions. Many other beneficial practises, especially connected with the nourishment of trees, had also been perfected by him at this time.

John Davey was probably the discoverer

Who says you can't do two things at once?

Ask for shoes with shoe hooks—insist on having what you want.

GO INTO BUSINESS for Yourself *Establish* and operate a "New System Specialty Candy Factory" in your community. We furnish everything. Money-making opportunity unlimited. Either men or women. Big Candy Booklet Free. Write for it today. Don't put it off!
W. HILLYER RAGSDALE, Drawer 38. EAST ORANGE, N. J.

PATENTS. Write for free Guide Books. List of Patent Buyers and "RECORD OF INVENTION BLANK" before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for our *Free* opinion of its patentable nature. Highest References, Reasonable Terms.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
759 9th Washington, D. C.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

Read the new book "Habitual Constipation—Its Causes, Consequences, Prevention and Rational Treatment," by the eminent specialist, Dr. Ismar Boas; translated by Dr. Thomas L. Stedman. Packed with really helpful directions for all sufferers.

"I know of no other work in which the treatment of constipation is more clearly and fully considered and in language so simple that it can be understood by every one."—*Dr. Julius Friedenwald*, Baltimore. "Represents the present-day trend of medical thought on the subject and puts before the public the best preventive measures and simple hygienic treatment."—*Dr. Charles G. Stockton*, Buffalo, New York.

Cloth; illustrated; 299 pages. $2.00, net; at all Bookstores, or by mail, $2.12. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

How To Speak and Write Better English

Others judge us by the language we use. We must be able to speak and write good English if we would mingle on an equal footing with well bred people. If you will devote some of your spare moments at home to the Kleiser Mail Course in Practical English you will quickly be enabled to use the right word in the right place; build a stronger personality; learn to write letters, advertisements and stories that sell; win promotion and more income in your occupation. This ideal method is endorsed by thousands, including foremost writers as Booth Tarkington, Irvin S. Cobb, Mary Roberts Rinehart. Costs little but is guaranteed to accomplish much; relations strictly confidential.

This **FREE BOOK Tells You How**

THE 56-PAGE BOOK
"How To Become a Master of English" fully describes the Kleiser Course. A post-card request brings it to you free, by mail; or, write your name in margin and return this advertisement. No agents will call.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Dept. 710 New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the practise of placing fillings behind the growing tissue, so that the tree in its growth would not force them out. He discovered that the lifting power of a growing tree was so tremendous that, if the fillings were not placed behind the cambium layer, the tree would crush or force them out.

Mr. Davey's personal history seems, to a number of editorial commentators, almost as remarkable as his achievements. He did not even know how to read or write until he was twenty-one years old. Born on an English farm, one of a numerous family, he started to work when he was a child of ten. At twenty-one, relates the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*,

When he was doing a man's work, he saw a companion write his name on a chip of wood. Shamed by his own ignorance, he said, "If he can do that, so can I." He got a pocket dictionary and a Testament, and by assiduous application, usually at night, after a hard day's work, he built the foundation of an education. Happily for him, he was a genuine lover of nature, and he remembered an invaluable lesson given him by his father in planting a potato. "Do it right—or don't do it at all," the father told the child. Davey made this a guiding rule of life. He declined several lucrative jobs, such as work in a bank, so that he could feed his love for nature. Near Kent, Ohio, in 1881, he got a job on a farm. When this work was completed he moved to Kent, where he went to work as the superintendent of a neglected cemetery that was practically an overgrown wilderness. But he laid it out beautifully, and there are growing to-day in his beauty-spot many of the trees which he planted. After three years' work in the cemetery, he bought a near-by farm. Here he raised flowers and vegetables, and sold them over the surrounding country. All the time he was studying and working on his favorite trees. In 1890, when he was fifty-four years of age, he published his first book, "The Tree-Doctor." No commercial publisher would issue the work and he went $7,000 further into debt to get the book on a market that was ready for it. It was sold largely by the personal solicitation of himself and his sons.

He can best be described as a "tree evangelist," concludes one appreciator, for he had an enthusiasm that, in his later years, sent him over the country, with his stereopticon and lantern-slides, preaching to thousands of audiences on the salvation of our trees, and of the birds which inhabit them. Birds and trees, he declared, in written prose and verse, as well as orally, must be protected. Without the birds, he predicted, our trees and crops would fall prey to hordes of insects. Without the trees, our climate and soil would become like those in desolate, deforested sections of China. Together with Gifford Pinchot, John Davey is more responsible than any one else, says a writer in *The Field* (New York), for the conservation of our American forest- and shade-trees. "If the poet's benediction on one who plants a tree be extended to the man who saves a tree," wrote the editor of the San Antonio *Express*, when the news of Mr. Davey's death was telegraphed over the country, "then John Davey deserves to be held in hallowed memory."

Actual Size of Each Volume, 9½ in. Wide, 13 in. Long, 1 in. Thick—Artistic and Impressive.

Each Volume Has 154 Pages—17 Full Page Color Illustrations — Photogravure Self Portrait of Artist—Half Cloth —Art Board Sides.

"One picture in ten thousand, perhaps, ought to live in the applause of mankind, from generation to generation, until the colors fade and blacken out of sight or the canvas rot entirely away." So said Hawthorne in *The Marble Faun*. It is reproductions of such paintings as these, resplendent in the incomparable colors of the originals, that you are now offered the opportunity of securing in this series of three volumes, JUST IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND, entitled

Master Painters of the World

(3 Volumes—51 Magnificent Pictures)

Here is unlimited enjoyment as well as a powerful cultural influence—a choice fund of information in addition to gratification of your desire to become thoroughly familiar with the inspiring work and lives of some of the world's outstanding artists.

Gainsborough, Turner, and Millais

These three English painters probably make the greatest appeal to lovers of English art, and each has a story of greatest interest. Gainsborough, as the first painter of English landscape, and rival of Reynolds as a portraitist; Turner, as the greatest landscape painter of all time; and Millais, as one of the founders of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and ranked as the most popular painter of modern times—each great in his own way, and that way different from the others.

51 Rich, Full Color Reproductions of World-Famed Masterpieces

Every reproduction is in the true colors of the original, correct in every detail, and certain to call forth your unstinted praise. In the 51 wonderful reproductions are such marvels of beauty and color as the $500,000 *Blue Boy; Queen Charlotte; Mrs. Siddons; Wood Scenes; The Market Cart; Crossing the Brook*—probably the finest landscape in existence; *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; Venice: The Dogana; Portsmouth Harbor; Dover Harbor; Glen Birnam*, a wonderful and colorful landscape; *The Blind Girl; Autumn Leaves; The Vale of Rest; My First Sermon; Chill October; The Knight Errant; The North-West Passage; St. Stephen*, etc.

Finest Examples of English Color-Printing

Each volume contains seventeen full-page reproductions, in original colors, of the artist's finest work, photographed directly from the originals. Printed in England, the land of supreme color printing, they illustrate every detail of the artist's technique—every degree of his skill in blending colors. The cost of an entire volume is less than that of an equal number of unmounted color prints alone at any art store.

Biographical Material By Authors of Repute

No pains have been spared to secure beautiful and trustworthy records of the work of the painters as well as interesting information regarding their lives. This feature is of highest value.

Volumes of True Beauty And Quiet Elegance

The three volumes are uniform and in the best of taste—9½ inches wide, 13 inches long, and 1 inch thick. Bound in half cloth with board covers covered with handsome and durable mottled leather-like art paper. Stamped in gold with a full color reproduction of one of the artist's greatest paintings on the cover. The text pages are of high grade English book paper. The type is large and delightfully easy to read. And the 51 full-page color illustrations are on the best canvas grained art paper. In printing and binding, these volumes are faultless.

Entirely New and Offered for the First Time in America

Never before offered in this country, they are not to be confused with any other volumes of seemingly similar nature. Obtainable only from us, as we are exclusive importers of them in the United States.

Surprizingly Low Price—Easy Terms—*Satisfaction Guaranteed*

Think of it! Only $18.00, delivered, for these three sumptuous and instructive volumes. If you prefer, you may make an initial payment of only $2.00, remainder, $2.00 monthly. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in 10 days. Don't wait—fill in and mail the coupon NOW.

Funk & Wagnalls Company,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Send me on approval, carriage charges paid, the three volumes of "Master Painters of the World." I enclose $2.00. If satisfactory, I will retain the work and send you $2.00 per month thereafter until $18.00* in all has been paid. If I do not want the books, I will return them within five days at your expense, you will refund the money I have paid, and I will owe you nothing. D-12-29-23

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

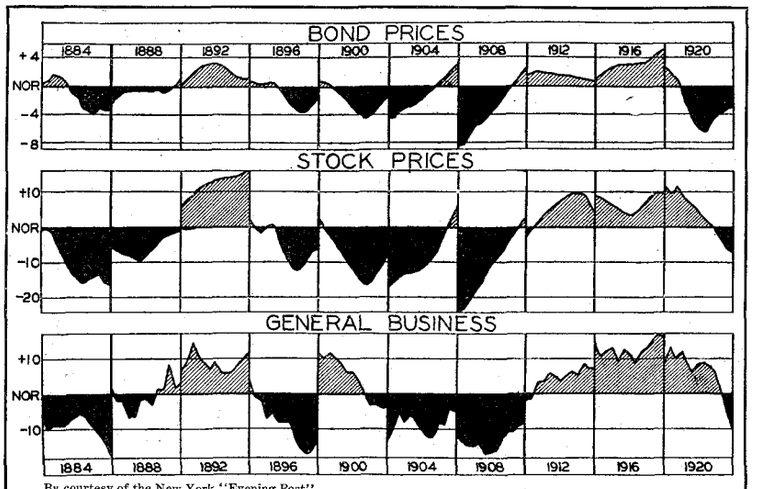
* If you prefer to pay in cash, send only $17.00 with this order.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN ELECTION YEARS

As we elect a President next year there is a lively discussion of the probable effect of politics on business, especially since, as several financial writers point out, there has been an impression that business is likely to be bad rather than good in a Presidential year. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, examines this tradition in an article in *The Evening Post*, which he illustrates with the accompanying chart, and he comes to the conclusion that there is really no proof that the Presidential election has any predominating influence on the character of business for the year. In fact, the New York *Evening Post* prints his article under the title "Statistics Explode Election Year Myth." And *The Evening Post's* financial editor, after examining the chart prepared by Mr. Ayres, and reading what Mr. Ayres has to say about it, declares himself fully agreed with the Cleveland banker.



By courtesy of the New York "Evening Post"

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN THE LAST TEN ELECTION YEARS

Showing extent of deviation above normal, shaded, and below normal in black.

As a matter of fact, writes the New York editor, in some election years business "has been poor, in others it has been good, and in still others it has been mixed," the point being, it seems, that other factors in the election have most to do with business conditions. For example:

In 1920 business was active and security prices were high early in the year, and the reversal which came later was part of the world-wide depression. In 1916 conditions were good because the war-boom was then under way. In 1908, on the other hand, business was still suffering the after-effects of the panic of 1907. The extreme variations in these years fail to substantiate the prevailing impression that Presidential elections have a uniformly bad economic effect. This is an important thing to bear in mind in considering the business outlook for 1924.

Explaining the chart in his *Evening Post* article, Mr. Ayres points out that in the top diagram, "the shaded portions above the normal line show the per cent. by which bond prices were in excess of their computed normal levels, while the black areas below the line show by what per cent. they fell below their normal prices." It seems that during three of the election years bond prices were consistently above normal, while on the other seven they were most of the time below normal. In the middle of the diagram it is shown that high-grade stocks acted much as did the bonds. During four election years "their quotations were mostly above the normal line while in the remaining six years they were entirely or mostly below it." Mr. Ayres goes on:

The final comparison at the bottom of the diagram shows the fluctuations of a carefully constructed index of general business, which is a composite of such items as the production of iron, steel, leather, lumber, and other basic materials, the freight traffic on the railroads, the volume of unfilled orders, and the like. The fluctuations vary from nearly 20 per cent. above the normal to almost the same amount below it. During five of the ten years the areas are mostly above the line, and in the other five they are mostly below. For the entire ten years taken together the shaded areas above the line are almost, but not quite, equal to the black areas below it.

For the entire diagram, including the three comparisons over the ten years, the black areas are greater than the shaded ones by an amount that averages 1.2 per cent. below normal for the whole period. A similar comparison for the first years in each Presidential term immediately following the election years gives a balance below normal that averages 1.0 per cent. The second years after election average .7 above normal, and the third years after election during those four decades average .9 above normal.

Another way to test the matter is to note that during three of these ten election years bond prices have been on the average above normal, while in the other seven years they were mostly below normal. Stock prices averaged above normal in four of the years, and below in six, while the index of general business was above normal five times and below it five times. Taking the three comparisons together for the ten years this makes a total of twelve annual balances above normal as against eighteen below it.

For the first years in each Presidential term immediately following the election years the totals are sixteen above and fourteen below. For the second years after election they are sixteen above and fourteen below, and for the third years they are fifteen above and fifteen below.

The clear evidence of the figures is that, during the past four decades, election years have been on the whole less favorable to finance and business than have other years. It is noteworthy, also, that this balance against the election years has been more pronounced for the bond and stock prices than it has for the index of general business. Another interesting fact, which may go far toward explaining the strength and persistence of the common belief that election years are bad for business, is that no fewer than four of the ten election years were times of serious panics or depressions, while one was a year of rapid business decline followed by a year of depression. In 1884, in 1904 and in 1908 there were serious business and financial depressions preceded by panics. In 1896 business was at very low levels, and in 1920 a rapid decline was under way.

On the other hand, in 1892 and in 1912 business was booming, while in 1916 the pre-war prosperity was in full swing. The general conclusion of the study is that, while election years have for a long time past made records in finance and business that are on the average poorer than those of other years, there is no conclusive evidence in this material to indicate any reliable relationship between the occurrence of Presidential elections and the condition of business.

During some of the past ten election years, business was poor, and in others it was good. In some it was turning upward from depression toward recovery. In others it was turning down from prosperity toward hard times. In still others its trend was uncertain. The strong probabilities are that the industrial, commercial, and financial destinies of 1924 will be mostly shaped by factors that are economic in nature and origin, and only slightly influenced by politics.

"The so-called barometers of business," we read in the New York *Times*, indicate that the first half of 1924 will be a season of expanding industry. At least so think most of the bank reviewers and a score of business leaders, their conclusions being largely based on good money conditions and small supplies of goods.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 12.—Col. James A. Logan, American observer on the Reparations Commission, notifies the Commission that the United States approves the participation of American experts on the two proposed committees for investigating Germany's financial situation.

Unemployed metal workers of the Bumbacher Huette steel works in Bochum storm and occupy the entire plant in protest against the action of the employers in locking them out because they refuse to work ten hours a day.

December 13.—The Obregon forces evacuate the city of Puebla in the face of advancing rebel forces under Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez. The Government continues to concentrate on the Vera Cruz front.

The British Labor party adopts a resolution demanding that, as the Government's policy for handling the unemployment situation has been repudiated by the electorate, it immediately announce its alternative policy.

Lawrence B. Sperry, the noted American aviator, inventor of the "baby" airplane, is drowned in the English Channel, when his one-seater airplane, in which he was attempting to fly to Amsterdam falls into the sea.

Ernest Chuard, of Lausanne, is elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1924. The new Vice-President is Federal Councilor Jean Musy, of Fribourg.

December 14.—A dispatch from Warsaw says that the Polish Government has recognized the Union of Soviet Republics.

The Socialist Government of Saxony resigns, following the withdrawal of the Democratic party's support.

December 15.—The Reparations Commission notifies Colonel Logan, the American observer, that it will ask Gen. Charles G. Dawes and Owen D. Young to serve as American experts in the inquiry into Germany's financial situation.

Many persons are reported killed and a large number injured by an earthquake in the region of Ipiales, near the Colombian-Ecuadorian frontier.

December 16.—The City of Cuautla, in the State of Morelos, sixty miles from Mexico City, is reported captured by the rebels.

December 17.—A battle is reported raging between the revolutionary forces, commanded by Generals Maycotte and Villareal, and the troops of President Obregon for possession of Apizaco.

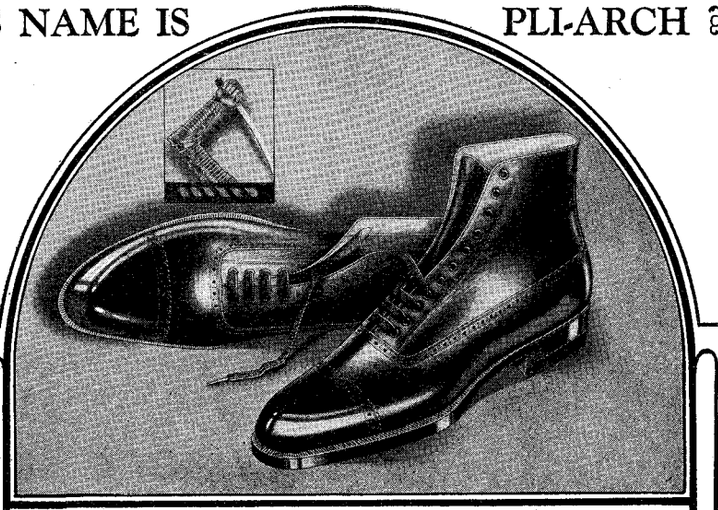
Early returns from the Greek election show that deputies elected comprise almost solely moderate Venizelists and Republican Venizelists.

The coffin of Tut-ankh-Amen is seen for the first time through an aperture in the great outer shrine, the doors of which were recently removed under the direction of the archeologist, Howard Carter.

The Paris police prevent a demonstration against the high cost of living by "white-collar" workers.

The French and Belgian Governments are reported to be opposed to Germany's request for $70,000,000 in foreign food credits on the ground that Germany has sufficient capital hidden abroad to purchase the necessary foodstuffs.

ITS NAME IS PLI-ARCH



PLI-ARCH, *in rich tan or deep black, with restrained decoration, is* $10. *Other Bostonians are shown in our booklet "Feet First"—write Dept. L*

PLI-ARCH—just fine leather built over the actual shape of your foot so as to carry your weight on a flexible arch that moves always *with* your foot. Ask your Bostonian merchant to fit you.

BOSTONIANS
Shoes for Men

$7 to $10

COMMONWEALTH SHOE & LEATHER CO., BOSTON AND WHITMAN, MASS.

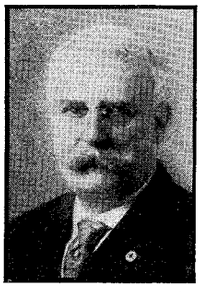
Practical Books for the Writer, Speaker, Editor, Teacher

For All Thinking Men and Women

By FRANK H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D., Managing Editor of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY

A Desk-Book of Errors in English

IT treats of the hundred and one questions that arise in daily speech and correspondence which are not touched on by the dictionary. *The New York Times* says: "The scope and plan of the volume, which is of handy size and alphabetical arrangement, strike one as pleasantly sane and sound." $1.50 net; by mail, $1.58.



Essentials of English Speech and Literature

Third Revised Edition

A RECORD in concise and interesting style of the Origin, Growth, Development, and Mutations of the English Language. It treats of Literature and its Elements; of Writing for Publication and of Individuality in Writing; also of the Corruption of English Speech. $2.00 net; by mail, $2.12.

Words We Misspell in Business

A PERFECT guide to correct spelling of 10,000 words often misspelled in business. Also shows correct formation of plurals, divisions into syllables, and tells why one word should be used instead of another. Cloth, $1.50, net; by mail, $1.62.

Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer

CONTAINS directions to authors on the manner of preparing copy, correcting proofs, submitting manuscripts, copyright laws, etc. Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, now ready. Cloth, $1.50 net; by mail, $1.62.

A Desk-Book of Twenty-five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced

EMBRACING English, Foreign, Bible, and Geographical Terms and Proper Names carefully Pronounced, Annotated and Concisely Defined. Cloth, 750 pages, $2.00; Indexed $2.25; Full Leather Indexed $3.00; by mail, 12c extra.

Idioms and Idiomatic Phrases in English Speech and Literature

By Frank H. Vizetelly and Leander J. De Bekker

JUST PUBLISHED—A comprehensive volume explaining 11,000 terms and phrases in vernacular English. 512 pages. $2, net; by mail, $2.12.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Revelations of the Intimate Lives of Famous People

Here is a fascinating collection of stories that introduces the great men and women of history in a most intimate way. The personal lives of these people, whose public acts form such an important part of historical records, have been hitherto largely sealed books. Their contents are now revealed in surprizing and interesting form in this authoritative work. Like unexpected flashlights which catch men unawares in natural poses, this collection of stories sets forth in bold relief the lives of these famous personages—their private habits, inclinations, indiscretions, experiences, all that goes to the making of their real characters. You read of their beliefs and peculiarities, their benevolences and follies, their adventures and intrigues, in *Charles A. Shriner's* remarkable compilation, **WIT, WISDOM, AND FOIBLES OF THE GREAT.**

Startling Disclosures of Court Secrets

The stories contained in this volume include court secrets from all over the world, personal memoirs never intended for publication, experiences related by confidential friends and associates, selections from the little known writings of authoritative biographers. All the stories are enthralling, often disclosing phases of character few have ever dreamed of. For entertainment and information these anecdotes cannot be excelled.

Enlightening Foot-notes to History

For here are introduced to you in an intimate and personal way the inner lives, the secret thoughts, the concealed faults, and the unsuspected pettinesses of the world's greatest and most honored makers of historical material. All phases of the careers of these people are illustrated in these stories which, in brief and vivid form, describe incidents that speak volumes in praise or condemnation.

Help for the Lawyer, the Writer, the Speaker, the Preacher

No one whose profession calls for the analysis, the entertainment, the education, or the uplifting of men and women can afford to miss this truly remarkable collection of sharply defined thumbnail sketches of those who have moved the world. The lawyer will find here innumerable sidelights upon character and motive, the writer or speaker will discover a vast store of illustrative material, many plot suggestions, constant human interest, the preacher will unearth innumerable morals and endless examples of human folly and pride. For every one this volume will be a handy reference work of facts concerning prominent people.

Some of the 400 Celebrities Represented

Abraham Lincoln	Robert E. Lee	Field-Marshal Roberts	Lord Kitchener
Madame Du Barry	U. S. Grant	Moll Pitcher	Cardinal Richelieu
Catherine de Medici	Napoleon Bonaparte	Empress Josephine	Daniel Webster
George Washington	Admiral Farragut	Patrick Henry	Queen Victoria
Stonewall Jackson	Oliver Cromwell	Horace Greeley	Louis XIV

and Hundreds More

"A treasure-house of events, incidents, and anecdotes of distinguished people, which a busy man often wants but has not the time to search for. It is a monument of industry, and of judgment and discrimination in selection, which writers and speakers will find most useful."—*Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.*

"That's mighty nice. I much appreciate the volume."—*Theodore Roosevelt.*

"A most entertaining, informing, and useful book. It is filled with apt illustrations of a wide range of subjects of human interest, and many most dramatic incidents."—*Augustus Thomas,* Famous Dramatist.

"It is not only a most pleasing but it is a most informing book, and I prize it highly."—*Hudson Maxim,* Well-known Inventor and Author.

A Big Handsomely Bound Book of 696 pages. Price $5.00; by mail, $5.20
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 712, Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED

The Case For Prohibition

Its Past, Present Accomplishments, and Future in America

By CLARENCE TRUE WILSON, D.D., General Secretary, and DEETS PICKETT, Research Secretary, Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church

WHATEVER your attitude toward prohibition may be, this challenging new work will prove of surpassing interest. It is an authoritative study of the prohibition movement in the United States, based on the results of a most thorough investigation—a book of facts rather than fancies.

The scope of the work is broad, as the following chapter headings will reveal:

History of the Prohibition Movement
How Prohibition Was Effected
How Prohibition Will Prohibit
What Prohibition Has Accomplished
Prohibition in Chicago
Effect on American Prosperity
Leading Opinions on Prohibition
How to Meet National and International Problems
The Future of the Movement

12mo. Cloth. 274 Pages. $1.75, net; by mail, $1.87

At Booksellers, or from

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE **NEW YORK**

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

DOMESTIC

December 12.—The Republican National Committee decides to hold the Republican national convention in Cleveland, beginning June 10, 1924. Equal representation on the National Committee is given to women, subject to confirmation by the national convention.

Senator Copeland of New York introduces in the Senate a resolution for an investigation by the Education and Labor Committee into the operation of "diploma mills."

Despite Henry Ford's wish to the contrary, the Ford-for-President Club meets in Detroit, and Roy E. Harrop of Omaha is elected president of the club.

December 14.—A blizzard falls upon the Southwest, and in New Mexico twelve people are reported to have lost their lives.

December 15.—President Coolidge commutes the sentences of the last of the war-time offenders—thirty-one in number—now in prison. All those released were convicted under the Espionage Act for speaking against the Government during the war and inciting sentiment against the selective draft act.

Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the Filipino House of Representatives, heads a delegation which calls at the White House and at the War Department to request the recall of Gen. Leonard Wood as Governor-General of the Philippines, on the ground that the mutual interest of the United States and the Philippines requires his immediate removal.

The Norwegian steamship *Runa* is sunk off Frying Pan Shoals, the Virginia coast, with a loss of twenty-two lives.

December 16.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon forwards a redraft of the revenue act to the House Ways and Means Committee, in which he cites that the actual reduction for wage-earners receiving $4,000 or less a year is approximately 44 per cent., due to a credit of 25 per cent. to be allowed on earned income.

The steamship *C. A. Smith*, loaded with lumber, hits submerged rocks at the entrance to Coos Bay Harbor, Oregon, and ten or twelve men are reported lost.

December 17.—In order to gain recognition by the United States, Soviet Russia is willing, says Georg Tchitcherin, Commissary for Foreign Affairs, in a note to the American Government, to observe Treaty relationships, compensate Americans who have lost their property in Russia, and to desist from propaganda directed against American institutions and the American form of government. A rough total of American claims, governmental and private, against Russia is put at $300,000,000.

Senator Edge of New Jersey introduces a resolution providing for a joint Congressional Committee to consider legislation to lighten the burdens and responsibilities of the President.

The value of this year's crops is placed by the Department of Agriculture at $8,322,695,000, or $872,891,000 above the value of last year's crops.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York is elected Chairman of the Committee on Rules.

President Coolidge nominates Herbert P. Coates of New York as Attorney-General of Porto Rico. Mr. Coates is now acting Attorney-General of the island.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. L. T.," Anahuac, Tex.—(1) "Is the word 'my' in the following paragraph grammatically correct? 'The governor said he would continue each day to tell the "story as shown by the evidence in *my* possession taken before the military court."' (2) How should the paragraph read in order to be correct when the words of the person speaking are used and quoted?"

(1) It is. (2) The Governor said: "I shall continue to tell the story as shown by the evidence taken before the military court, and in *my* possession."

"W. P.," San Francisco, Calif.—"I do not find the word *pilferage* in any dictionary, yet it is in common use in insurance policies, both here and in England, as in 'including the risk of *pilferage*.' Can you explain this?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *pilferage* as "the practise of pilfering, or the property so stolen collectively." Better add it to your library.

"L. C. B.," Miami, Fla.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *desuetude*."

The word *desuetude* is pronounced *des'wi-tiud*—*e* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*.

"A. H.," New York City.—The word *Messieurs* is correctly abbreviated *Messrs.*; never *Mess.*

"J. L. C.," Charlevoix, Mich.—*Saint Gaudens* (the name of the Irish-American sculptor) is pronounced *sent go'denz*—first *e* as in *prey*, *o* as in *or*, second *e* as in *pen*; *Saint-Gaudens* (the name of a town in France) is pronounced *san-go''dan'*—first *a* as in *fat*, *n's* with a nasal sound, *o* as in obey, second *a* as in *art*. The final *s* is silent.

"M. S.," La Grange, Ga.—"Can you tell who originated the expression or slogan 'Fifty-four forty or fight'? I know it was in connection with the establishment of the Oregon boundary, but I am unable to find the name of the man who first used the expression."

It has been credited to William Allen (1806–1879) in the United States Senate during the Presidential election of 1844.

"M. S.," Lancaster, N. H.—The name Robert *Hichens* is pronounced *hich'enz*—*i* as in *hit*, *ch* as in *chin*, *e* as in *get*.

"A. J. L.," La Crosse, Wisc.—"I have noticed recently the word *ornery* frequently used in the newspapers. Please give me the definition of this word."

Ornery is defined as "(Dial., U. S.), Mean; low: a corruption of *ordinary;* used depreciatively."

"G. H. D.," New York City.—"Of the following sentences would you please be so kind as to advise me which are grammatically correct and which are incorrect—(1) 'None in the audience *is* familiar with this subject'; (2) 'None of the parts *are* worth salvaging'; (3) 'None of us *are* going to the picnic.'"

Whether to use a verb in the singular or the plural depends upon the point of view. *None* is construed in the singular or plural as the sense, or the best expression of the meaning intended, may require. "Did you buy melons?" "There *were none* in market." Have you brought me a letter?" "There *was none* in your letter-box." When a singular or plural equally well expresses the sense, the plural is commonly used. "*None* of these words *are* now current."

"E. W. T.," Newton Centre, Mass.—"In the quotation from 'Alexander's Feast,' 'with *not* a friend to close his eyes,' how would you parse *not?* If an adverb, can it modify *a?*"

Not is used as an adverb. Fernald's *Working Grammar of the English Language*, page 193, says on this point: "A few adverbs are used as adjuncts, or modifiers of nouns or pronouns . . .; as, '*scarcely* a star appeared'; '*not* a man who was expected was present.' . . . The same construction appears in such phrases as '*not* (or *never*) a word,' '*not* a bit,' . . . etc. *This usage must be accepted as an established English idiom which we need not attempt exactly to explain.*" See also, to the same effect, Bullions' *English Grammar*, p. 138; Greene's *English Grammar*, p. 146.

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

And More Yap Than Pay.—The same letters that spell pay in France become yap in Germany.—*The Kansas Legionnaire.*

The Frightful Substitute.—"Are you sure we have taken the best road?"

"Somebody has. Dreadful thing they left in its place, isn't it?"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

A Time for Guidance.—Careful reading of the news events of the day would seem to indicate that there are two kinds of likker, pre-war and post-mortem.—*Detroit News.*

Self-Advertised.—Persons who have taken the Ford boom seriously should remember that the little things always sound as if they were going sixty miles an hour.—*The Kansas Legionnaire.*

Furs in Danger.—STORE DETECTIVE—"I'm suspicious of that woman; she seems furtive."

FLOORWALKER—"Well, keep your eye on the furs."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Preparedness.—"So you have been married before, Mrs. Smith?"

"Yus, ma'am, three times; and if it pleases 'eaven to take this one, I know where I can lay me 'ands on a fourth."—*London Mail.*

Civilization Slipping.—A Chicago taxi-driver reported that a young woman held him up with a pearl-handled revolver and stole $34.80, his day's takings. Is there no honor among highwaymen?—*The Passing Show (London).*

Obsolete.—"In days gone by the young men came around at midnight to serenade young women."

"The custom is impossible now," commented Miss Cayenne. "A popular girl is very seldom at home at that hour."—*Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.*

Unrepentant.—WIFE—"Your Honor, he broke every dish in the house over my head, and treated me cruelly."

JUDGE—"Did your husband apologize or express regret for his actions?"

WIFE—"No, Your Honor; the ambulance driver took him away before he could speak to me."—*United Noise.*

Avoid This.—There was in dress-goods a salesman who used as a clincher the argument: "It just suits your style."

He was so successful with this somewhat ambiguous phrase that he grew careless and finally met his Waterloo. That was the day he tried to sell a polka-dot to a freckle-faced girl.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

How It Is Done.—"Suppose," queries the blurbist of a bit of new fiction, "you were facing bankruptcy. How would you tell your wife about it?"

Well, we should say, as we do about the first of every month: "Darling, I am facing bankruptcy." And she would say, in the customary patient tone of voice: "I'm sure I haven't been spending much money on the house."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

Food for Cannon—and Thought.—There would have been no occasion for Sherman's remark if Barnum hadn't been right.—*The Kansas Legionnaire.*

The General Generals.—"I hear the Mexicans are going to cut down their Army."

"Sort of a general reduction?"—*Goblin.*

All Set.—ETHELRED—"There's a certain question I've wanted to ask you for weeks."

ALFREDA—"Well, get a move on; I've had the answer waiting for months."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Making a Confidant of Him.—BETH—"Does your husband confide his business troubles to you?"

RUTH—"Yes, indeed. Every time I buy anything."—*London Humorist.*

Seeing Society.—"This bootlegging must be a good business. You're probably making a fortune."

"Aw, it ain't de coin what counts so much wit' me, lady. It's de people you meet."—*Life.*

Almost Too Hard.—"So your daughter's married, I hear. I expect you found it very hard to part with her."

"Hard! I should think so. Between you and me, my boy, I began to think it was impossible!"—*Alnwick Guardian.*

Desperate Measures.—In his announcement on a Sunday morning the vicar regretted that money was not coming in fast enough—but he was no pessimist.

"We have tried," he said, "to raise the necessary money in the usual manner. We have tried honestly. Now we are going to see what a bazar can do."—*Savannah News.*

Imperative.—"What's the matter, old boy?" asked Jimmie's friend. "I've never seen you looking so seedy."

"I've got to go abroad at once," remarked Jimmie, gloomily."

"Nonsense! These doctors mustn't frighten you out of your life like that."

"It wasn't a doctor. It was a lawyer."—*Brisbane Mail.*

Making It Expensive.—A man who had lived several years on a tropical South Sea island came north one winter. He sought out a coal dealer and asked him the price of a ton of coal. The dealer told him.

"What's the matter?" whispered the former South Seas man. "Have they passed a law against selling that, too?"—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Scriptural Vegetable.—Nancy, aged seven, is lunching with her mother in a restaurant.

MOTHER (helping herself to sauce)—"You won't like this, dear, it's parsley sauce."

NANCY—"Oh! let me have some, mummy. I know I should like it."

MOTHER—"Why, you haven't tasted it."

NANCY—"No, but I've read about it in the Bible."

MOTHER (surprized)—"Where?"

NANCY—"I've been reading about the man who was sick of the parsley, and I want to try."—*Brisbane Mail.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Be Master of Your Memory!

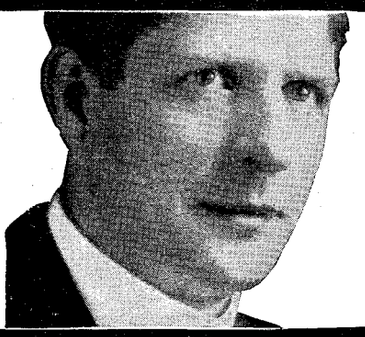
Regardless of how poorly or how well it serves you now, you can direct your memory to the accomplishment of most amazing and practical feats. You can give it phenomenal power! You can develop it scientifically, yet with astonishing ease, to instantly yield at your command its almost boundless treasures of knowledge and fact.

For in your memory you have a mighty force of which you are now utilizing but an insignificant part. All of your life you have been storing in your mind an inconceivably vast array of facts. Everything you have seen, read, or heard has made its impression there. Through William Berol's remarkable system you can call upon your memory to give you vital information to suit every occasion—to win arguments, to guide you in business undertakings, to give you quotations from the works of the greatest poets and authors which you have read for use in making your conversation more brilliant. In fact, through the Berol method, you may develop a mental prowess that will astound you—that will carry you irresistibly into those higher levels of achievement toward which you are now bending your efforts.

This System Gave to Its Founder The World's Most Marvelous Memory

Mr. Berol, who for years had a "memory like a sieve," developed a simple, practical method which brought his memory to such a degree of perfection that he was enabled to—

Instantly give the population of any place in America over 5,000.



Give without hesitation every important incident and date in the world's history.

Give the dates of birth and death of the great men of history.

Have 300,000 facts and figures stored away in his brain, ready for instant use.

A Few Years Ago Mr. Berol's Memory Was Distressingly Poor

Solely as the result of his own simple practical method—the same method which you can so easily learn—Mr. Berol developed the World's most marvelous memory. His method does not foster fads or fancies. You have no laborious "tables" to learn by rote. The Berol System is scientifically sound, based on the demonstrable laws of psychology. It is now being taught with great success to large classes at educational institutions in New York City, having been endorsed by the heads of the educational departments. It has the approval of students from coast to coast. It has proven itself signally effective over and over again. It is *the* System for *you*.

What the Berol System Will Do for You

This simple system will prevent mind-wandering, strengthen powers of observation and concentration, and develop will-power. Use it and you will be able to recall names, faces, rates, telephone and book numbers. You can remember the salient facts in a book or anything else you read, after one reading. You can instantly recollect important business and professional facts or memoranda. You can become a clear thinker and in public speaking retain a firm grasp on what you desire to say. You can add immeasurably to your mental power through the Berol System!

Don't hesitate! Investigate the Berol System NOW. Even though you have had disappointing experiences with other so-called systems of memory training, do not let them stand in the way of investigating the Berol Method.

Proof Unquestionable

"Your system is the finest and most resultful that I have ever studied, and I have subscribed for and studied quite a few."—*Carl Johnson*, St. Paul, Minn.

"I regard your method of memory-training as excellent. If properly followed, it will produce remarkable improvement in all students."—*Dr. V. P. McIntosh*, U. S. Public Health Service, Portland, Me.

"New ideas are developing . . . Facts of usefulness buried years ago are now realized. I hope other students will reap the same harvest as I."—*Dr. Fred J. Sperling*, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Further Particulars FREE You will receive without cost or obligation full particulars regarding this most efficient and inexpensive, scientifically sound method of memory development by merely filling in and mailing the coupon below. Send it NOW.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York City

Send me by mail, without cost or obligation, full particulars of the Berol Mail Course in Memory Training and Mental Efficiency. Dig. 12-29-23

Name.....

Street No......

City..... .....*State*.....

His System is Quickly and Easily Learned and Applied

You do not have to be "specially endowed" or "gifted" to learn and use the Berol System—to develop your memory into a stronghold of power. Any adult of normal mind can easily understand and apply it.

Though thousands have attended Berol Classes in person, you do not have to do so, for Mr. Berol developed his system to such a degree that it can be imparted to you quickly, thoroughly, and easily *by mail*. You can learn it in the comfort of your own home, in your spare time and choose your moments of study.

Make Your Reading Worth While

You can make your reading a source of *permanent* profit if you will train your mind to grasp and retain all that is of value in your book. This system will enable you to place, without hesitation, characters and quotations as well as to memorize passages quickly and easily.

Success for the Club-Woman

is closely connected with her ability to remember accurately the points of her speech, the details of her report, the names and faces of her fellow members. She needs Berol training—it will make her always sure of her facts and give her invaluable self-confidence.

The Student Must Remember His Lessons

if he would make any real progress in school. The simple principles of the Berol System will train him to remember infallibly facts and formulae he needs. This is the best kind of preparation for winning success in examinations and for retaining permanently the knowledge gained by study.

A Good Memory for the Minister

Every Pastor knows the importance of keeping accurately in mind the faces, names, and addresses of his church members. This is where the Berol System will prove its immense value to him, in addition to its help in remembering unfailingly the details of his sermon.

The Executive Must KNOW

Doubtful conjectures do not carry the weight of confident, positive statements in his board meetings and important interviews, or in his routine work. No matter how much varied detail he must remember, the Berol training will show him how to keep in mind all valuable facts orderly arranged and easily accessible.

Prepared for the Manager's Hurry Call

When he sends for you without a moment's notice and requires information you are responsible for—some figures, contract terms, dates, or other record details—can you give it? The Berol course enables you to keep your wits on every detail of your work so that any point is easily remembered.

The Man with Ready Facts Clinches the Sales

This method will tend to make the salesman absolutely certain of his numbers, prices, terms, etc. It will help him to keep clearly in mind every prospect's name, address, characteristics, and other details that so often are vitally connected with the clinching of a sale.

When You Face Your Audience

from the platform and feel a hundred or a thousand eyes upon you, where is your speech? Have you every fact and statement where you want it *when* you want it? Only the trained memory can be depended upon to carry a speaker successfully through his address.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED